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India Said To Release Detainees

Impact of Strike Still Uncertain

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Most of the nearly 25,000 people arrested in connection with Tuesday's general strike in India were said to have been released Wednesday as labor officials and government supporters made conflicting claims on the impact of the strike.

At least 10 persons were killed in violence resulting from the strike. Four of them were shot to death in West Bengal, where 60 were seriously injured in clashes. In some incidents police fired on advancing mobs, and in several instances centers of violence converged in violence. While in most parts of the country, trains, planes and buses ran on almost normal schedules, strikes in the northeast halted rail traffic by massing on the tracks at three locations.

The most graphic indicator of government concern lay in the numbers of union activists arrested. The arrests, which began two days before the strike, continued throughout Tuesday, when more than 13,000 people were picked up. Most of these were seized under provisions of a law that enables police to hold anyone for 24 hours before making formal charges. An unknown number, however, were detained under the national security act that permits preventive detention.

Differing Reports

With the end of the strike period Wednesday, belated reports on participation began filtering into the capital on news agency tickers, which, like the newspapers, had been affected by the work stoppage. The reports differed widely from area to area. That enabled the central government to say that the strike had failed and the labor organizers to insist it had succeeded.

Zail Singh, the home affairs minister, who is responsible for law enforcement, said he was "very happy that a great majority of workers had realized the politically motivated nature of the strike and did not join it."

On the other hand, S.M. Banerjee, the head of the Defense Employees Federation and one of the coordinators of the strike, declared that "the government should realize that the working class of the country has stood like one man," and he called upon the government "to repeal its laws permitting preventive detention and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Jaruzelski's Control Seems Uncontestable

His Power Is Unparalleled in East Bloc During Postwar Period

By John Damton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski appears to be firmly in control of the new military council, the Polish government and the split and demoralized Communist Party. Western diplomats and knowledgeable Poles believe.

Although his style is less than dictatorial and he has not fashioned the image of an activist leader in the public consciousness, the 58-year-old general has achieved a position of power unparalleled in Poland's postwar period.

The only comparable figure over the past 36 years is Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Communist Party leader who rose to power as a reformer in 1956 and who was dismissed after workers' riots in 1970 as an embittered conservative. Mr. Gomulka, who is terminally ill, was praised in an editorial Tuesday in Trybuna Ludu, the main Communist organ, as "a great son of the Polish nation," an ardent internationalist and a Communist. The occasion was the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Workers' Party, the predecessor of today's Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party.

Gen. Jaruzelski is premier of the government, first secretary of the Communist Party and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation. He also has retained his portfolio as minister of defense. Not since Stalin has a man in the Soviet bloc held so many positions.

Gen. Jaruzelski is subdued and stiff in public, and he strives to project the impression of a benevolent but firm man of the uniform, a reluctant Caesar. He has made only two appearances on television since he directed the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, once to announce the move and then, on Christmas Eve, to explain his goals and appeal for support.

Diplomats and Poles alike generally discount rumors that Gen. Jaruzelski has been unsettled by the strikes and resistance to martial law, and by the need to use force to overcome them. In particular they discount some reports in the West that at one point, after security forces killed striking miners in Silesia, the general contemplated suicide.

Such reports may have been spread, they say, to reinforce the notion that Gen. Jaruzelski had hoped that the military takeover could be accomplished without bloodshed. In any event, rumors of every stripe were common during the communications

blackout in the first month of martial law. "I even heard one that Jaruzelski himself had been detained," a high party source said. "That's ludicrous — he was the one doing the detaining."

Western diplomats who met with the general reported that he appeared calm, in control and physically fit.

Another indication of Gen. Jaruzelski's control over the institutions of power is the makeup of the 21-man military council, which includes a number of his military protégés. Many share a remarkably similar background: They are between 36 and 60 years old, were trained at Soviet staff colleges, joined the Polish Army in the Soviet Union during World War II and participated in wiping out anti-Communist partisans inside Poland between 1946 and 1948.

Political Position

Another distinguishing feature is that many of them occupied political positions within the military, such as chief political officers at staff training colleges. "Political appointments run through so many of their careers," a Western observer said. "They are nothing if not politically reliable."

Second to Gen. Jaruzelski is Lt. Gen. Florian Siwicki, 56-year-old vice minister of defense. He joined the army at 17 in Siedlce, fought the anti-Communist resistance, attended the Soviet General Staff Academy and served for two years as military attaché in China. In 1968, as commander of the southern military district, he was deeply involved in the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces.

Gen. Siwicki, sometimes described as a "tougher" man than Gen. Jaruzelski, runs the day-to-day affairs of the Defense Ministry.

Ministers' Council Chief

Brig. Gen. Michal Janiszewski, 55, who is now said to have the greatest influence, was in 1979 Gen. Jaruzelski's chief of Cabinet, or personal staff officer. Last year, when Gen. Jaruzelski became premier, he became chief of staff of the Council of Ministers.

Maj. Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, 56, who joined the army in 1945, also attended the Soviet General Staff Academy. He served for three years as chief of the military intelligence service, and since 1979 has been chief of the military police.

Three others in the military council who are considered especially powerful are Maj. Gen. Wlodzimierz Oliva, commander of the Warsaw military region; Lt. Gen. Eugeniusz Molczyk, who served at one point as chief inspector of training; and Maj.



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

Gen. Jozef Baryla, head of the political office. When senior Soviet officers visit Warsaw, they invariably meet with Gen. Molczyk and Gen. Baryla.

Three of the leaders — Gen. Siwicki, Gen. Molczyk and Henryk Rapaczewicz — were commanders in the Silesian region during the tenure of Edward Giersek, the former Communist Party chief who came from Silesia and is now under arrest.

Most of these generals came under Giersek, an observer said. "Giersek appointed Jaruzelski and Jaruzelski appointed them. Almost everyone of significance owes his career to Jaruzelski."

Warsaw Forcing Farmers to Sell Grain to State

By John Damton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Admitting the existence of a drastic shortage of bread and flour, the martial-law government announced measures Wednesday designed to force farmers to sell grain to the state.

The measures stopped short of dictating compulsory deliveries by farmers to the government, a system that was used during the 1950s and detested by Polish peasants, but they were a step in that direction.

Meanwhile, the Polish Conference of Bishops, the top collegiate body of the Roman Catholic Church, announced that it had sent a letter to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's leader, on what it called "the very complicated situation in the country."

The church has become increasingly critical of martial law and of arrests, detentions and forced "loyalty oaths" that accompanied it.

Day of Prayer

The bishops also drew up a special pastoral letter to be read in all churches and they declared Feb. 2 a day of special prayer for Poland.

The church's actions appear aimed at increasing pressure on Gen. Jaruzelski to relax military rule and allow some degree of liberalization in national life. Now that the military authorities have succeeded in restoring order since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, they are at a crossroads in figuring out some kind of program for the future.

On Monday, church and state leaders considered their contacts through a meeting of a joint standing commission. A statement released Tuesday said government representatives revealed that Gen. Jaruzelski would announce steps "aimed at limiting the inconveniences" of martial law in a major address to parliament next Monday.

In a clear reference to actions taken by President Reagan, the statement criticized economic sanctions as something that would make it harder to overcome the crisis and slow the return to "renewal" as Poland's reform movement is called.

The statement said church representatives "expressed their concern" over acts in Poland that seemed motivated by revenge upon citizens and violated human dignity. Government representatives replied that such acts were not intended by the authorities.

The measures affecting grain sales were announced in a three-

paragraph item over PAP, the official press agency. It indicated that farmers would not be allowed to purchase seed unless they sold grain to the state. Beginning Feb. 1, for every 120 kilograms (about 55 pounds) of grain sold, 100 kilograms of seeds could be purchased.

The announcement said: "The move has been dictated by the need to stock the necessary quotas of grain to ensure bread and flour to the population."

Sources have reported for weeks now that a program for bread rationing was in preparation. Meat, butter, sugar, detergents and other items are already rationed.

On Monday the state announced a plan for a "grain loan" to the state from farmers on private and state farms. Under it farmers who deliver grain beyond contracts already signed would be paid in bonds redeemable at banks between 1983 and 1985.

That announcement said the state had hoped to purchase 3.6 million tons last year but that because of sales on the higher-priced free market and hoarding only 1.4 million tons were purchased by Jan. 10.

A year ago, even with a disastrous harvest, the comparable figure was 2 million tons, the government said.

The announcement said the "loan" plan "has drawn a positive response from a considerable number of farmers," an assertion that appeared undercut by Wednesday's move.

Solidarity activists and others have predicted that, given the desperate food supply situation, the military authorities might eventually turn to a system of compulsory delivery. That system, which continued into the early 1960s, is thought by many to have harmed Polish agriculture by alienating private farmers, who now number close to 3 million and account for three-quarters of the total agricultural production.

Reports that farmers are hiding livestock in forests are common. But the government said Wednesday that a quarterly census of breeding animals indicated increases in the population of cattle and hogs.

The government has also been pressing ahead with plans for a large-scale increase in food prices, generally ranging between 20 percent and 400 percent, as of Feb. 1. It has tried to soften the blow by simultaneously announcing increases in pay and allowances.

Past attempts to raise food prices have caused violent social riots. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. to Turn Outrage Over Poland Into a TV Spectacular

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to dramatize Western opposition to the crackdown in Poland by putting on what one key official boasts is likely to be "the biggest show in the history of the world."

Preparations for the television show, entitled "Let Poland Be Poland," have evoked some concern among U.S. diplomats abroad, some of the diplomats have told reporters. They fear heavy-handedness in the production, which will mix footage about Poland, testimonials from world leaders, tapes of rallies and a song in Polish by Frank Sinatra.

Nevertheless, there seems to be so much enthusiasm for the production within the administration that an effort will be made to rush through Congress a resolution ending the rule that prohibits programs produced by the government for broadcast overseas from being shown in the United States. If Congress agrees, the program will be shown over the Public Broadcasting Service on the night of Sunday, Jan. 31, the same day it is to be beamed around the world to an audience the administration hopes will exceed 300 million.

Everyone involved agrees that the project is basically the brainchild of Charles Z.

Wick, the energetic former entertainment and health-care executive who directs the International Communication Agency and is a longtime friend of President Reagan. "We think this will be a tremendous show," said Mr. Wick, "probably the biggest show in the history of the world."

The show will be sent abroad by satellite.

"We think this will be a tremendous show, probably the biggest show in the history of the world," an official said.

It will also be translated into a number of languages and offered to other national broadcasting networks.

On the same day, the AFL-CIO, the American labor federation, will hold a rally in Chicago. In addition, at the urging of the AFL-CIO, unions in some West European countries, in particular West Germany, France, Italy and Sweden, plan similar rallies.

The rallies will be taped and sent by satellite back to New York, where a team of television specialists, headed by Martin Pasetta of Los Angeles, will put together an hour-long show. Mr. Pasetta is no stranger to television spectacles: his company, Pasetta Productions Inc., has packaged the annual Academy Awards night for the last 11 years.

"We're budgeting about a half million dollars of costs," Mr. Wick said Tuesday. "Everyone is making a contribution, including Marty Pasetta. Marty gets a fee of \$100,000 to \$150,000 when he does the Oscars."

Mr. Wick said the idea had come about because he felt "somewhat helpless" about

what this country and its allies could do about the Polish situation. "I realized," he added, "that if we could get one focal point that we could organize, it would be a lighting rod for all of the diffused outrage and frustration concerning this repression of liberty."

Mr. Reagan has agreed to make a statement for the show. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. sent cables to major U.S. embassies Jan. 8 asking ambassadors to solicit statements from heads of government and prominent foreign personalities for use in the show. So far, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and leaders of Portugal, Turkey, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and Norway have agreed to tape statements.

Mr. Wick said the show would include statements from U.S. congressional leaders, from the defecting Polish ambassador to the United States and from Charlton Heston, Kirk Douglas and "a number of other internationally known stars."

"Frank Sinatra will make a brief plea and add his sympathies," Mr. Wick added, "and then we're going to play a record of his that he recorded in Polish some time ago that translates into 'Ever Homebound.' It's a beautiful piece."

While the Sinatra song is being played, Mr. Wick said, "we're going to have video-over with current scenes from Poland that will hopefully be symbolic of the anguish involved with tanks and that sort of thing."

Things have always been somewhat touchy when the International Communication Agency, or its predecessor, the United States Information Agency, has got involved in disseminating its product domestically; the law establishing the agency bars such involvement out of fear that a state propaganda organization might evolve. But Mr. Wick said there had been "a swell" of interest in favor of broadcasting the Poland show. He said that Public Broadcasting had already set aside an hour for it and that foundations and private companies were ready to sponsor the hour, subject to congressional approval.

Vietnam's Forces Reported to Use Aircraft to Fight Cambodian Rebels

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces occupying Cambodia have begun using aircraft regularly in escalated fighting against Khmer Rouge guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border, according to Thai military officials and Western diplomats.

Operating from an air base at Siem Reap in western Cambodia, Vietnamese pilots recently began flying bombing missions near the border in Soviet-made An-26 transport planes converted to carry 500-pound (230-kilogram) bombs, the officials said. In addition, they said, the Vietnamese have been using Soviet-built Mi-18 helicopters to ferry troops to battle zones and have been training in the border area with Soviet fighter-bombers.

The activity by the Vietnamese Air Force has coincided with increased fighting between Hanoi's troops and Cambodian resistance forces, notably the Communist Khmer Rouge regime. Officials in Bangkok doubt, however, that the Vietnamese bombing runs can be effective against the small and scattered concentrations of the Khmer Rouge, who retreated into the Cambodian jungles three years ago after the Vietnamese invaded and installed a new government in the capital, Phnom Penh.

Latest Fighting

In the latest fighting, Vietnamese-led troops of the Phnom Penh government battled Khmer Rouge guerrillas Monday along Cambodia's Highway 5, east of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. Thai military officials reported. Both sides were reportedly bringing up reinforcements, and Vietnamese tanks were said to be moving near the area.

Thai authorities charged that 60 Vietnamese mortar rounds and rockets hit a Thai village near Aranyaprathet during the fighting Monday, wounding a Thai girl and killing livestock. A clash between Thai troops and unidentified "foreign intruders" was reported at another village.

According to Squadron Leader Prasong, the secretary-general of Thailand's National Security Council, Vietnamese operations against the Cambodian resistance groups have increased during the current dry season compared to last year's. But the effort so far has fallen short of a full-scale offensive, he and other officials said.

A major difference from last year's skirmishes is that "this dry season the Vietnamese have airplanes involved in the fighting," Squadron Leader Prasong said.

He said one of the Vietnamese An-26s recently crossed into Thai airspace and dropped a 500-pound bomb in the jungle near the Thai village of Pong Nam Ron, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) south of Aranyaprathet. The aircraft is reportedly used to drop equipment by parachute, Squadron Leader Prasong said.

He also said Soviet-built Su-22 fighter-bombers have been brought

from Tan Son Nhut air base near Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, to the Siem Reap air base. From there the planes have been flown on night training runs near the Thai border at low altitude to avoid detection by radar, Squadron Leader Prasong said.

These missions are apparently aimed at intimidating Thailand, since the Cambodian resistance groups have no radar to justify security flights, the national security chief noted. Thailand supports the Cambodian resistance, refusing to recognize the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

According to Squadron Leader Prasong, the guerrillas' success in cutting Cambodian roads may explain increased use of the Vietnamese transport helicopters to carry troops into battle. Also, the guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge strongholds are difficult to approach on the ground, he said.

Squadron Leader Prasong said the use of aircraft in the last several weeks means that any new Vietnamese incursion into Thailand might not be limited to ground troops.

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Bureaucrats In China Hit By Shakeup

But Extent of Overhaul Is Less Than Promised

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

PEKING — The solicited resignations of more than a dozen deputy ministers have produced the first tremors in a long-awaited shakeup of China's bureaucracy.

Six "veteran comrades" from the Ministry of Coal Industry stepped down earlier this month in response to a call from the party's Central Committee for older officials to retire. Seven more officials of the Third Ministry of Machine Building also resigned to make way for younger men.

The resignations, hailed as patriotic examples by the official press, fall well short of producing the kind of overhaul that Premier Zhao Ziyang promised in a major economic report last month. He charged that the government was so overstuffed that it frequently "bogged down in endless debates and shifts of responsibility."

"Bleeding Structure"

The ostensible goal of the expected reorganization is to streamline what Mr. Zhao described as a "bloated and overlapping administrative structure" and make it more responsive to orders from the leadership of Deng Xiaoping.

At the National People's Congress last month, Mr. Zhao, a government administrator, disclosed that China had nearly 1,000 ministers and deputy ministers plus another 5,000 senior department and bureau heads.

A more subtle aim is to purge the remaining radicals who rose to positions of responsibility under Mao and who could still undermine Mr. Deng's new regime. China's leading ideological journal, Red Flag, confirmed that the leftists would be a target.

A commentary in the latest issue asserted that some radicals still exerted authority following the trial of the Gang of Four, the group led



BLACK BOXES — A diver brought up from the Potomac River Wednesday one of the two flight recorders — better known as black boxes — salvaged from the wreck of the Boeing 737 that crashed in Washington last week, killing 78 persons. Investigators expect that the boxes will provide clues that will help explain what caused the plane to crash.

by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing. Red Flag said that the gang's supporters would not be allowed to hold office and added that "those who already hold such posts must be reeducated."

China's bureaucrats received the first sign of threatening change on New Year's Eve, when the People's Daily, on instruction from the secretary of the party's Central Committee, reprinted a 36-year-old speech by Chen Yun, now a party deputy chairman, urging party members not to cover up their mistakes but to tell the truth through self-criticism. Such an invitation would provide evidence for either malfeasance or evasion.

Course to Follow

The glowing press reports of the 13 vice ministers who resigned offer a course for other older officials to follow. One of the Coal Ministry vice ministers, Wang Xinsan, was quoted as explaining, "I am no longer physically capable of what I hope to do, I have made

up my mind to retire to make room for successors in the interest of the party's cause."

Retirement is the simplest way of thinning out the ranks of nearly 20 million cadres, as the government and party officials are called. But China is the only major country without a formal retirement age. A plan several years ago to create one met with such opposition that it had to be shelved. A bureaucrat who surrenders his security may also have to give up his apartment, chauffeur-driven car and other trappings of status, which is why many refuse to yield to younger, more qualified persons.

The leadership itself has yet to set an inspiring example. The nominal head of state, Marshal Ye Jianying, is at least 82 years old and so frail that nurses escort him at official functions. Mr. Deng, the country's paramount leader, is 78. Chen Yun is 82, and the party chairman, Hu Yaobang is 68. Mr. Zhao is a relatively youthful 61.

Afghans Are Reported Forced Into Military

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Afghan and Soviet troops last week seized hundreds of male residents of Kabul as they traveled in cars and buses and sent them to be processed for the military draft, a Western diplomat here reported.

The "recruits," ranging in age from 15 to 50, were reportedly herded into trucks and driven to a sports center in Kabul, where officers decided whether to draft them, the diplomat said Tuesday.

The action went on all through last week and even students and others who carried official certificates exempting them from the draft were among those rounded up, he said. "Afghanistan needs soldiers, not students," a recruiting officer was said to have told a youth. During the drive, officials reportedly diverted city buses to the sports stadium, where the male passengers were processed. Taxis, private cars and trucks were stopped at checkpoints and the male occupants were pulled out, the diplomat reported said.

Students and others with documents excusing them from military service were reportedly released later.

A Western embassy official was quoted as saying that he had seen hundreds of men without baggage standing on the apron of Kabul airport last Wednesday, apparently waiting to be put aboard planes.

An Afghan source told diplomats that on the previous day a plane full of animals and foods was unloaded at the airport and that about 100 men were then placed on it and flown to the northern town of Mazar-i-Sharif. Some of them appeared to have been "picked up in the bazaar because many had fresh bread in their shopping bags," according to this report.

There were no reports of resistance to the unannounced move. The diplomat pointed out that the regime might have taken the action because of its experience with the announcement of a draft in September that resulted in an exodus of eligible males from the country.

Area experts said that the Af-

ghan Army has dwindled from 85,000 in 1978 to fewer than 25,000 now. More than 10,000 soldiers were discharged last month after completing their service.

It is estimated that 110,000 Soviet troops are helping to shore up the government of President Babrak Karmal, which was installed in a military coup in December, 1979.

Kandahar Attack Reported

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Afghan rebels attacked the governor's office in the city of Kandahar last week and killed three or four guards, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Fighting between rebels and government and Soviet forces continued in and around Kandahar. Afghanistan's second-largest city, southwest of Kabul, they said.

Spanish Police Reportedly Find Guerrilla Arsenal

Reuters

MADRID — The Spanish police have seized five tons of arms belonging to Basque guerrillas, Interior Ministry sources said Wednesday.

They said the weapons represented virtually the whole arsenal of the political-military branch of the separatist organization ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty).

The sources said the weapons were buried under a private swimming pool in a house in the Basque province of Vizcaya. They included Soviet rocket launchers and machine guns as well as submachine guns, pistols and explosives.

The ETA declared a cease-fire after an attempted military coup last February. But it claimed responsibility for the kidnapping last month of the father of singer Julio Iglesias. Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga, 66, was freed unharmed in a police raid Sunday after being held for 19 days.

INSIDE

Kissinger Rift

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger breaks with the Reagan administration over foreign policy, Page 4.

Iran Opposition

In the year since 52 American hostages were released, Iran has seen the ruling theocracy challenged by underground opponents who have killed at least 1,000 leading clergymen. Insights, Page 6.

Master Spy Dies

Leopold Trepper, 77, leader of the Moscow-directed "Red Orchestra," which was one of World War II's largest and most effective espionage networks, has died. Page 5.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

UN Reports Israeli Army Exercise

JERUSALEM — The United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon said Wednesday that the Israeli Army conducted "large-scale" tank and infantry training exercises in southern Lebanon over two days, firing thousands of rounds of live ammunition.

The UN force said it was preparing a complaint about the maneuvers, which allegedly took place in the border enclave controlled by Israeli-supported Christian militias of Maj. Saad Haddad. A spokesman for the Israeli Army command denied that it had conducted maneuvers.

Timur Golsel, spokesman for the UN forces in the Lebanon headquarters at Naqoura, said that four Israeli tanks fired about 50 cannon rounds in exercises Tuesday night and that about 40,000 rounds of machine-gun fire were reported by UN observers. He said the exercises took place about two miles from Naqoura.

Dutch Pacifists Block Another Train

DEVENTER, Netherlands — Pacifist demonstrators blocked a rail line in the northeast of the Netherlands early Wednesday, halting a special train carrying munitions to the U.S. Army in West Germany, a Dutch railroad spokesman said.

The train was the third to be delayed by protesters since a new supply route was opened Monday from the northern Dutch port of Eemshaven. Pacifist groups have pledged to take direct action against the shipments.

The train Wednesday was first halted near Zwolle after an anonymous telephone caller said a bomb had been placed on the line. It proceeded after police found no bomb, a railroad spokesman said. The train was stopped again for 15 minutes when wooden rail ties were found on the line, and a third stop occurred 37 miles from the border where a group of demonstrators squatted on the track. They were removed by police.

Sudan Reviews Policies After Riots

KHARTOUM, Sudan — A 20-man team was appointed Wednesday to make recommendations on Sudanese economic policy after new austerity measures led to four days of street riots earlier this month.

In a speech Sunday, President Gaafar Nimeiri threatened to resign if the austerity measures, which included high price increases for sugar and gasoline, were not endorsed. A five-day meeting this week, at which the economic team was set up, is reviewing the overall performance of the government and the ruling Socialist Union, as well as analyzing the causes of the rioting.

Officials said the team, headed by First Vice President and Defense Minister Abdel Majid Khalil, will present its recommendations to the president on Thursday.

France Sets New Takeover Terms

PARIS — The government Wednesday approved higher terms of compensation for industrial groups and banks due to be nationalized and said it would rush them through Parliament.

It was forced to rewrite part of its nationalization bill, passed by Parliament two months ago, after the compensation terms were rejected Saturday by the Constitutional Council, which rules on the legality of legislation. Presidential spokesman Pierre Bergey said the new formula would raise the government's bill for taking over five industrial groups and 39 banks by around 6 billion francs (\$1.03 billion) from an estimated \$3.5 billion francs.

The Cabinet decided to put the whole bill back to Parliament rather than risk a further constitutional wrangle, but under an emergency procedure to force an early vote, Mr. Bergey said.

Reagan Gives Pep Talk to Top Aides

WASHINGTON — President Reagan told the government's top 2,200 officials Wednesday that "we have laid the foundations for economic recovery and national renewal."

Delivering a pep talk in a government auditorium near the White House, one year to the hour after he took his inaugural oath, the president declared: "The American people haven't been led astray by the peddlers of pessimism and despair."

He said a New York Times-CBS News poll showed that 60 percent of the people believe his economic program would help the nation. But the poll also said 51 percent of those questioned believed his policies had hurt the economy so far, a detail the president did not mention.

Israeli Foes Of Pullout Touring U.S.

Opposition Is Urged To Sinai Withdrawal

By Leslie Benneffs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three Israelis from a group called the Movement to Stop the Withdrawal from the Sinai have begun a three-week tour of the United States to seek the support of the American public for their cause.

Speaking at a news conference on their arrival in New York, they said Israel would jeopardize its security by giving up the last occupied portion of the Sinai Peninsula.

The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty provides for returning the last of the peninsula to Egypt by April 25. Israel captured the territory in the 1967 war.

The Israelis said other members of the group were scheduled to arrive shortly in the United States.

A Million Signatures

They said the group had gathered the signatures of a million Israelis on a petition calling on the Israeli government to retain part of the Sinai. They said popular support for their position was growing.

One of the visitors, Rabbi Chaim Druckman, deputy minister of religion and a member of parliament from the governing Likud bloc, said, "I can tell you that the withdrawal should be halted and will be halted."

"This belief is shared also by my parliamentary colleagues, both in the coalition and in the opposition," he said. "The mood in Israel has changed. There is now a groundswell of public opinion which realizes the danger and opposes further withdrawal from the Sinai."

While vowing not to accept the final pullout, the group stopped short of espousing violent resistance.

"We're talking about making Israel stronger, and civil war is the last thing that would make Israel stronger," said Ella Weizman, a co-founder of the group and a settler in Moshav Sadot in the northern Sinai.

Resistance Vowed

She said members of the group had "no intention of doing violent things," but she said they "will not totally obey, either."

"It will not be easy for them to take me out of my house," she added.

The three Israelis said they would meet with American Jewish groups around the country to explain their point of view. They said they also hoped to meet members of Congress. But Peter Goldman, executive director of Americans for a Safe Israel, said no such meetings had so far been scheduled.

The mood in the world is changing," she said. "In the eyes of the Arabs, every concession is another step toward Jerusalem."

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Linowitz Visits Israel

JERUSALEM (WP) — Sol Linowitz, the former U.S. special envoy, after meeting with Egyptian and Israeli officials, said Wednesday that he found only minor changes by both sides in their positions on the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, but that he is optimistic that an agreement can be reached.

He said he was carrying a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to deliver Thursday to Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He said the message deals with "substantive" issues, but he would not elaborate.

Mr. Linowitz made a private visit to Egypt. Israeli officials said that there is "nothing operational" about his trip here, but that the former envoy had briefed the Israelis about his experiences and impressions of Egyptian positions.

Bomb Blast at Air France

PARIS — A bomb explosion damaged the Air France terminal at the Palais des Congrès in Paris, and an Armenian terrorist group Wednesday claimed responsibility for the blast. The explosion Tuesday wrecked several steel lockers but there were no victims, police reported.

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ATI, Chad — The Libyans have gone from this town, as they have from the rest of Chad, and all that remains of their 11-month presence is an Arabic slogan or two daubed on a mud wall, and a damaged airplane, discarded in the scrub by a desert ravine.

After intervening in December, 1980, to halt civil strife in Chad, Col. Moamer Qadhafi's 10,000 men pulled out in November. In their place have come a variety of forces.

In the west and center of the country are troops from a peace-keeping force formed by the Organization of African Unity. In the east, rebels under the command of a former defense minister, Hissene Habré, took advantage of the hasty Libyan withdrawal to occupy most of the main towns, including one 70 miles east of here called Oum Hadjer.

In these arid lands, where it has not rained for a year and where food and water are scarce, it seems as if Libya's pullout has left a lega-

U.S. May Consult China On Taiwan Arms Deal

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — In an effort to ease Chinese anger over continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Reagan administration has indicated to Peking that it will negotiate the volume and type of weapons involved in such deals and their duration.

Western diplomats said here Wednesday.

This offers China a new chance to press for a complete end to such sales, or at least a sharp curtailment — and the Reagan administration is apparently hoping that the move will quiet Peking's protests over U.S. plans to continue selling Taiwan F-5E Tiger fighter planes.

Even the F-5E is negotiable, according to these diplomatic sources, who said no decision had been made in Washington on extending the agreement under which Taiwan produces the plane, despite an impression left by U.S. State Department officials that only the length of the new agreement and number of airplanes were unresolved.

The Reagan administration has been stung by angry Chinese charges that it had negotiated in bad faith on the arms issue, promising further discussions with Peking but then making a unilateral decision, and it may now be attempting to compensate by offering China an unprecedented opportunity to negotiate limits to U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan.

Western diplomats familiar with the sensitive and tightly held Chinese-U.S. negotiations on the Taiwan arms issue suggested that Peking, too, was interested in a compromise, although it might go against its long-held, loudly stated principle of Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan.

"This is a deal, if it comes off, in which the loss of face and the gain will be carefully weighed and measured on each side," a West European ambassador said. "I can imagine a situation, in fact, in which both sides go all the way through the negotiations and then decide that the compromise is too costly and revert to stage one, shouting at each other across the table and through the newspapers."

Other Western diplomats close to the negotiations suggested on Wednesday that Peking's "fulminations" after the United States decided to continue providing

tant to agree to ending control over South-West Africa so long as the Cubans remain in Angola.

The United States and Angola have been in contact before now in the efforts to bring about a Namibian settlement. The United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany comprise what is called the Western "contact group," which has discussed proposals for Namibian independence with South Africa, the local political parties in South-West Africa, the SWAPO forces operating out of Angola, and the so-called Frontline African states, including Angola.

On Dec. 10, President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola made a speech calling for direct talks with the Reagan administration to sort out problems between the two countries, leading, he said, to "the normalization of relations."

On Dec. 17, the State Department said: "We regard this as an important and very positive statement to which we have responded in a similarly positive manner through diplomatic channels."

Dean E. Fischer, the department spokesman, said Monday that Mr. Crocker and Mr. Jorge discussed "bilateral and regional matters."

"The dialogue was part of a continuing dialogue between the two countries, and the door remains open for further discussions in the near future," he said.

Mr. Jorge had met Sept. 25 at the United Nations with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. for talks devoted mostly to Namibia.

Soviet-Angolan Pact

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union and Angola on Wednesday signed a program of economic and technical cooperation until 1990, Tass said. An Angolan delegation here was also expected to press for urgent economic and military assistance.

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Taiwan with some kind of aircraft misrepresented Chinese-U.S. discussions on the issue.

They acknowledged that Peking did learn from the press of the aircraft decision, but through a leak and not by design, and that it had not been informed in advance of plans by the Reagan administration to open up a "very substantial pipeline" of spare parts, ammunition and other military supplies for Taiwan, starting with a \$97-million sale announced a month ago.

This did not constitute bad faith in the U.S. view, these diplomats contended, but reflected tactical decisions by the Reagan administration on the best way to handle what is acknowledged to be one of the most sensitive issues facing the administration.

What is important now, these sources said, is to follow up the discussions held in Peking last week by John H. Holdridge, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, in anticipation that a compromise can be reached.

U.S. Embassy officials, under instructions from Washington, will not disclose the timing, level, location or even the agenda of the next round of talks, but they acknowledge that the discussions will have a major bearing on relations with Peking for years to come.

But Western diplomats believe that both sides are now actively seeking a compromise.

For the United States, such a negotiated resolution would mean agreeing to limit the arms it will provide Taiwan — something it has refused to do until now, though it has imposed its own restrictions under both the Carter and the Reagan administrations. Negotiated limits would, implicitly or explicitly, recognize the Chinese assertion of sovereignty over the island and acknowledge that arms sales do interfere in its internal affairs. The Chinese Nationalists would not be happy about such discussions, whatever the outcome.

For China, the price of such a settlement would presumably be acquiescence, perhaps publicly, to continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. As disagreeable as this would be for Peking, it could probably be explained in terms of finally getting a cutoff on the arms supplies and thus hastening Taiwan's reunification with the mainland.

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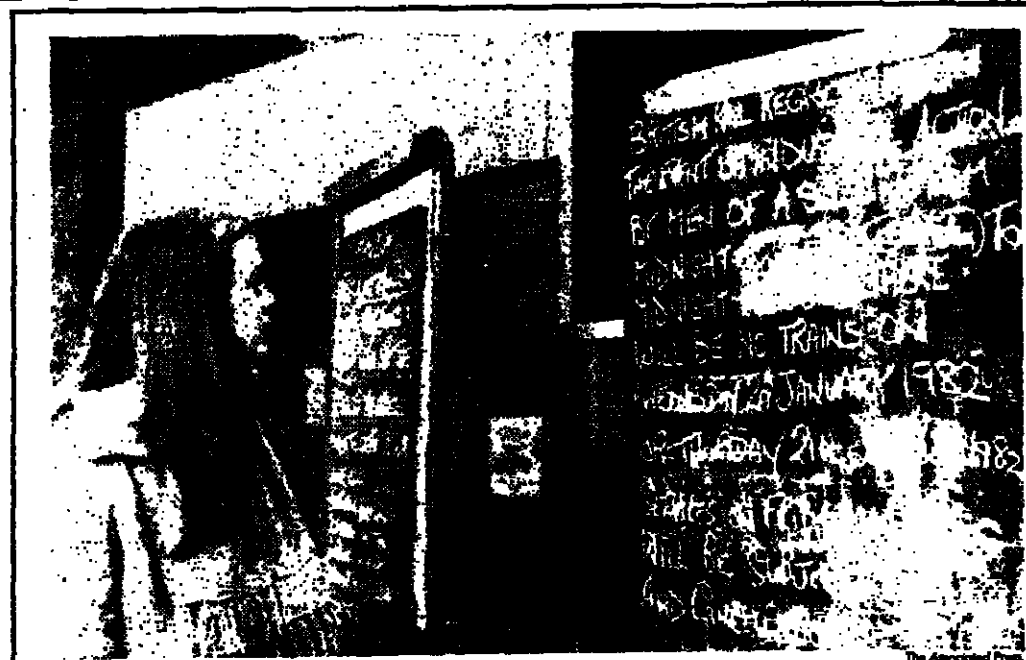
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A blackboard in Kings Cross Station in London carried the bad news and regrets for travelers Wednesday as railroad engineers throughout Britain began another two-day strike.

British Roads Jammed as Rail Engineers Strike Again

United Press International

LONDON — Rail commuters took to their cars to struggle into the capital Wednesday after rail-road engineers began a second two-day strike over a pay dispute. The union threatened further protests.

Motoring organizations said London's rush hour began well before dawn and that despite thick fog in much of the country and heavy congestion on roads, drivers managed to get to work.

The two-day strike repeats last Wednesday and Thursday's action. Motoring organizations reported at least 60 miles (96 kilometers) of jams on London's approach roads, but traffic was moving more briskly than it did during last week's strike because of better weather.

After 12 hours of talks involving the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, British Rail management and the government arbitration service broke down late Tuesday, the union announced plans for another strike next week.



Most taxis were off the road in Bombay during the general strike in India.

India Said to Free Many Arrested in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

outlawing strikes in essential services.

In private conversations with assurance that their names would not be used, both opposition politicians and labor leaders and government and ruling party spokesmen were less categorical in their assessments.

The labor people conceded that the strike turnout may have been less widespread and was certainly less vocal than had been hoped. They claimed their effort was seri-

ously hindered by the refusal of railroad workers and postal employees to participate.

To support their contention that the strike call had been repudiated, government and party spokesmen pointed Wednesday to the better than normal transmission of electricity and uninterrupted flow of water in major cities. All but one oil refinery was said to have had normal production. The sole exception was a plant that was hit by a strike three weeks ago.

The men who scorned the strike

added that the failure of government workers to stay home further showed the unpopularity of the appeal. Certainly in the capital there were few signs of strike. All essential services were maintained, shops were open and traffic was moving easily.

West Germany Approves 5.2% More for Defense

Reuters

BONN — The Bundestag (lower house) has signaled its approval of a 1982 military budget of 44.2 billion deutsche marks (\$19.6 billion), a nominal increase of 5.2 percent on last year.

Defense officials acknowledged months ago that, taking inflation into account, there would be no real increase in the military budget despite a NATO commitment to a 3-percent rise in real terms. By approving the second reading of the military budget on Monday, the lawmakers paved the way for formal approval when a vote on the whole federal budget is taken on Friday.

Defense Minister Hans Apel said he had sought more money, but added that the rise was still above the average 2.8-percent increase in the total budget. "The extra 2.2 billion marks [\$1 billion] on last year will make it possible with economic use of tight finances for the federal armed forces to continue to fulfill its charge, if under more difficult conditions," he said.

Mr. Apel said that West Germany's ties with the United States constituted the unmovable cornerstone of its foreign policy and security. "The Soviet Union has no chance of driving a wedge between Europe and America," he said.

Warsaw Is Forcing Farmers To Sell Grain to the State

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, including the strikes in the summer of 1980 that led to the creation of the Solidarity union.

Mindful of this, the authorities have conducted a major publicity campaign, asserting that the increases have been discussed with the people and that while they are rigorous they are necessary.

"Price increases have never been, are not and will not be popular and welcome," said a front-page editorial in Wednesday's Trybuna Ludu, the main party newspaper. But it said they were essential to restore order in the market place and a rational pricing policy throughout the economy.

Mr. Reagan spoke of the letter during a news conference on Tuesday in Washington and interpreted it to mean the pope approved of U.S. sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Loan Decision Delayed

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West German banks have put off a final decision on lending the Soviet Union 300 million marks (\$130 million) to help finance a pipeline that would bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe, banking sources said Wednesday.

The sources said no decision would be made until all contracts for the project had been completed.

Controls Discussed

PARIS (Reuters) — Western countries and Japan on Wednesday ended a two-day meeting aimed at reaching agreement on export controls on high-technology equipment and other goods that could advance the military interests of Communist countries. No statement was issued.

Vatican Statement

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — The Vatican confirmed Wednesday that Pope John Paul II had sent a letter to President Reagan on the question of sanctions against Poland, but the statement said the church was not taking a political position on the issue.

The statement was issued after

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Algeria (Alger.)	165.00	92.00	Lithuania (Lit.)	124.00	69.00
Angola (Angola)	165.00	92.00	Malaysia (Mal.)	2,700.00	1,500.00
Arabic, others (Arab.)	165.00	92.00	Maldives (Mal.)	115.00	63.00
Australia (Aust.)	1,320.00	736.00	Mexico (Mex.)	165.00	92.00
Austria (Aust.)	1,650.00	1,060.00	Moldova (Mold.)	115.00	63.00
Belgium (Bel.)	165.00	92.00	Netherlands (Neth.)	Ph. 303	112.00
Bulgaria (Bulg.)	115.00	63.00	Norway (Nor.)	N.K.	465.00
Canada (Can.)	165.00	92.00	Poland (Pol.)	115.00	63.00
Cyprus (Cyp.)	115.00	63.00	Portugal (Port.)	124.00	69.00
Czechoslovakia (Czech.)	115.00	63.00	Romania (Rom.)	115.00	63.00
Denmark (Den.)	495.00	270.00	South Africa (S.A.)	1,650.00	1,580.00
Egypt (Eg.)	165.00	92.00	Spain (Esp.)	Ph. 6,300.00	3,520.00
Finland (Fin.)	Ph. 405.00	720.00	Sweden (Swe.)	124.00	69.00
France (Fr.)	165.00	92.00	Switzerland (S.Fr.)	165.00	92.00
Germany (Ger.)	1,650.00	1,060.00	Taiwan (Tai.)	165.00	92.00
Greece (Grec.)	1,650.00	1,060.00	Tanzania (Tan.)	115.00	63.00
Hungary (Hung.)	115.00	63.00	U.A.R. (U.A.R.)	115.00	63.00
India (Ind.)	165.00	92.00	U.S.A. (U.S.A.)	115.00	63.00
Iran (Iran)	124.00	69.00	Yugoslavia (Yug.)	115.00	63.00
Ireland (Ireland)	115.00	63.00	Zambia (Zamb.)	165.00	92.00
Israel (Israel)	Ph. 405.00	720.00	Other Eur. Conts. (ot.)	115.00	63.00
Italy (Ital.)	1,650.00	1,060.00			
Japan (Jap.)	1,650.00	1,060.00			
Korea (Korea)	165.00	92.00			

U.S. High-Court Split Allows Free Spending In Presidential Drives

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Supreme Court ruling has left political action committees and other "independent" political groups free to continue spending unlimited amounts in support of presidential candidates, at least for the time being. Such groups spent \$13.7 million in the 1980 campaign, almost all in behalf of Ronald Reagan.

VOA Official Said to Quit After Memo

WASHINGTON — Philip Nicolides, the Voice of America official who called for the broadcasting agency to abandon its "tendency toward mush" and engage in anti-Soviet propaganda, is leaving his post as deputy program director for commentary and news analysis, Voice sources said.

A spokesman for the agency's parent organization, the International Communication Agency, said Tuesday only that Mr. Nicolides "has not formally left the Voice" and has been assigned, for now, to working on special projects for the communication agency's director, Charles Z. Wick.

However, sources at the Voice said Mr. Nicolides had been away from his office for more than a week and had told various co-workers he was leaving because the "entrenched bureaucracy" was unwilling to adapt to his ideas.

Mr. Nicolides, a former Houston radio commentator who had worked in the campaigns of several conservative politicians, became the subject of controversy in November, when The Washington Post published excerpts from a memorandum he had written outlining his views of the Voice's mission.

Reagan Is Defensive On His Charity Record

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has reacted defensively to a suggestion that he does not give enough of his personal income to charity, claiming that he also gives money to individuals, which he cannot deduct from his taxes.

While the president has been urging wealthy Americans to contribute more of their income to charitable causes, Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, in 1980 made charitable contributions totaling \$3,089, or 1.4 percent of their adjusted gross income of \$227,968. In 1979, the only other year in which the Reagans made their tax returns public, charitable contributions were less than 1 percent of their income of \$315,876.

"I realize that some have noticed that there seemed to be a small percentage of deductions for worthwhile causes and that is true," Mr. Reagan said Tuesday at his first news conference of the year. "And I'm afraid it will be true this year, because I haven't changed my habits, but I also happen to be someone who believes in giving — the giving of a tenth."

Mr. Reagan, a millionaire, said he had "for a number of years done some of that giving in ways that are not tax-deductible but are being helped." Aides said that on occasion Mr. Reagan has sent contributions to people who have written him letters containing hard-luck stories.

Zia Meets With the Pope

VATICAN CITY — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan was received in audience by Pope John Paul II on Wednesday, the final day of his visit to Italy.

Drinking Coffee While Pregnant Is Held to Be Harmless to Infant

NEW YORK — Coffee drinking in pregnancy had no detectable ill effects on the unborn babies of more than 12,000 women whose cases were studied by scientists at Harvard University, according to a report made public Tuesday.

The results seem to conflict with an advisory two years ago from the Food and Drug Administration suggesting that "prudent" women should reduce or eliminate caffeine intake in pregnancy.

A spokesman for the drug agency said Tuesday that the original statement had not relied on epidemiological evidence to support the warning, but rather had grown out of concern about the findings of animal experiments that suggested that coffee might be harmful to the fetus.

The new report, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, said no relationship had been found between coffee drinking and low birth weight, abnormally short pregnancies or malformations among the babies of coffee drinkers.

Over the years, coffee and caffeine have been blamed for all manner of adverse effects on health. But, after noting this, an editorial in The Lancet, the medical journal, said that moderate coffee drinking had not been definitively shown to cause any harm and that those who enjoyed it probably should continue.

A Peek at Power for Only \$1,000

Conservatives Sell White House 'Club' Memberships

By Howie Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization, is raising money with a letter of endorsement from the leading presidential adviser, Edwin Meese 3d, and telling potential donors they can meet with top White House officials if they contribute at least \$1,000 to the group.

In a mailing that began last month, the nonprofit, tax-exempt foundation has asked 5,000 hand-picked conservatives to join what it calls the "President's Club" for "a series of meetings ... with the most senior members of the administration and Congress."

In exchange for a tax-deductible donation of \$1,000 or more, the foundation president, Edwin J. Feulner Jr., says in his fund-raising letter, "You will be provided with an access to Washington policy-makers which cannot be had at any price. I have no doubt that you will find your membership fee returned to you many times over."

Called Vital Link

"Ed Meese told me that he is very anxious to see the President's Club get off the ground," Mr. Feulner says in a postscript. "I assured him that I would keep him informed of our progress. Please let me know that you accept your membership so that I can tell him as soon as possible."

In an accompanying letter on White House stationery, Mr. Meese told Mr. Feulner that "I am enthusiastic about the establishment of the Heritage Foundation President's Club." Calling it "a vital communications link" between the White House and those who support President Reagan, Mr. Meese says that "this administration will cooperate fully with your efforts."

Sheldon S. Cohen, an attorney who was Internal Revenue Service commissioner in the Johnson administration, said he was distressed by the growing number of groups that are charging people for meetings and conferences with Washington officials. "They're selling access to important people for private gain," he said.

White House officials did not respond to requests for comment on the Meese letter. J. Jackson Walter, director of the Office of Government Ethics, said he wasn't aware of any law that would prevent Mr. Meese from lending his name to a private fund-raising effort.

'Old Friends'

Mr. Feulner said he and Mr. Meese are "old friends" and that Mr. Meese signed the letter, which probably was drafted by the foundation, at Mr. Feulner's request last October.

Mr. Feulner said up to 50 Heritage members would be invited to discuss general policy matters at two or more meetings in Washington each year, but that they would not lobby officials about specific issues.

President Lyndon B. Johnson had his own select group of 51,000 contributors, which also was called the President's Club, but this was a Democratic campaign fund-raising group. Mr. Johnson came under criticism when his administration approved a construction project and dropped an antitrust suit against two firms whose executives had given \$1,000 to his club.

Mr. Feulner said the Heritage Foundation raises 43 percent of its income by sending out 2.5 million pieces of direct mail a year, which has yielded about 120,000 active contributors. The foundation plans to spend \$7.2 million this year on academic studies and publications to further its goal of "free enterprise, limited government and a strong national defense."

Leon Levine, an IRS spokesman, said that such tax-exempt groups are barred from devoting a "substantial" part of their activities to lobbying or influencing legislation but that defining the term "substantial" has been a difficult legal question.

In his letter, Mr. Feulner says Mr. Meese believes that "key conservative activists across the country must be briefed on the conservative program — first-hand, by top policy-makers — so they can fight the liberal tactics of distortion and propaganda being used against the president."

U.S. Dispute Over Russian's Visit: Security vs. Intellectual Freedom

By Lee Deibert

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Stanford University and the Reagan administration are locking horns over how much should be told to a visiting Soviet scientist about a well-known robot technology, a controversy that pits intellectual freedom against the State Department's view of the national interest.

The president of the National Academy of Sciences, Frank Press, this week tentatively gave his support to Stanford, announcing that he would no longer distribute State Department rules on visiting Soviet scientists to host universities.

Mr. Press also asked the academy's governing board to take up the long-simmering dispute at its regular meeting next month. The academy, a private institution, is sponsoring a four-university tour for the Soviet scientist, Nikolai V. Umnov, as part of regular exchanges with the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

In addition to the restrictions of what Mr. Umnov may see at the universities, the State Department said that he should not be allowed to visit industrial plants.

The State Department is reluctant to touch off a diplomatic tiff by denying a visa to Mr. Umnov, who is scheduled to make a three-month visit this spring. However, a State Department official said Tuesday that if Stanford refused to comply with the restrictions, the trip would be rescheduled to keep Mr. Umnov from going there.

"We are hoping the academy will restructure his schedule so that Stanford is not involved and he will not go to Stanford," said Anita Stockman, a State Department information officer.

Reading from a prepared statement, Mrs. Stockman said that the department was concerned about "possible technology transfer risks," meaning that Mr. Umnov would learn important things about technological progress that would help the Soviet Union and hurt the United States.

"The department decided that the program was acceptable only if the Soviet scientist limited his study to the mechanical theory of robotic locomotion and if he were given no access to control units or programming techniques," she said.

The issue of limiting access to visiting Soviet and Chinese scholars was addressed nearly a year ago by five university presidents.

IRS Chief Seeks To Double Audits, Reduce Appeals

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Twice as many taxpayers can expect to be audited this year, and they will find Internal Revenue Service officials less inclined to bargain than to go to court over appeals, the head of the service says.

Speaking Tuesday to the Los Angeles chapter of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants, IRS Commissioner Roscoe L. Egger Jr. said he believes 35 percent of all tax returns should be audited rather than the current 8 percent.

He conceded that manpower was not available to audit the returns he feels warrant it, but added, "In the next two years we should see the level of audits at least double." He said he hoped the move would dissuade tax cheaters and forest off more questionable tax shelters.

Mr. Egger, appointed to the post last year by President Reagan, also announced an organizational change designed to reduce the number of persons who try to bargain rather than go to tax court. He said the agency's appeals division was being brought under the office of the general counsel. "Too often, the counsel and appeals went in different directions on the same case," he said.

including Donald Kennedy of Stanford, Marvin L. Goldberger of the California Institute of Technology and David S. Saxon of the University of California, who expressed "grave concern" over the government's actions in similar cases involving scientists from Communist countries.

Last week, Stanford's vice provost, Gerald J. Lieberman, officially notified the National Academy of Sciences that it would not accept the department's restrictions and that it could not police Mr. Umnov's activities on or off campus.

"We believe that the best interests of American science and technology are served by open exchanges of university research activities and hope that the academy will visibly support universities' position on this critical issue," Mr. Lieberman said.

U.S. Stunt Mishap Should Not Finish Team, Pilot Says

Washington Post Service

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, Nev. — Air Force Capt. Dale Cooke, one of the two surviving Thunderbird stunt pilots, said the deaths of four of his comrades in a training accident Monday should not mean the death of the Thunderbirds.

"We have 8 million spectators," Capt. Cooke said. "The show renews a patriotic feeling. It is extremely important to our country." He and Air Force spokesman said they had no idea how or why the accident happened. A board of inquiry started its investigation Tuesday.

The Thunderbirds cost the Air Force \$6.4 million a year, including salaries for 69 enlisted men and 11 officers, including the six performing pilots. The future of the unit is uncertain. This year's schedule, which was to begin in March, is clearly imperiled.

The accident was the worst disaster in the 29-year history of Thunderbirds. When asked if it was worthwhile to risk lives like this, Capt. Cooke said: "We don't view it as risking our lives. Accidents can happen everywhere. I've done that maneuver [the 'line abreast' loop] maybe 300 times. I fail to see any one facet of it that would be dangerous."

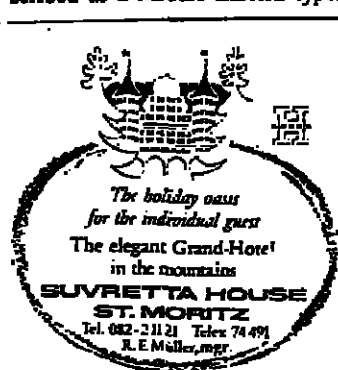
U.S. Aide's Body To Be Sent Home

United Press International

PARIS — The body of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, assistant U.S. military attaché who was slain here Monday, will be flown back to the United States on Thursday, the U.S. Embassy said Wednesday.

An embassy official said the body will be carried by a special U.S. Air Force jet. Ambassador Evan Galbraith will accompany it to the Le Bourget airport. After a French Cabinet meeting Wednesday, a government spokesman said ministers "condemned this act of terrorism" and had sent a message of condolence to Washington.

Police said Wednesday they had no fresh evidence about who was responsible for the killing, which was carried out by a man described as a Middle Eastern type.



Bush Accepts Bid to Talk To AFL-CIO

No Invitation Sent To Labor Secretary

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President Bush has accepted an invitation from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to address the federation's midwinter executive council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., according to White House officials.

The invitation marks a political success for Mr. Bush, who last December was drafted by President Reagan to help smooth the administration's ruffled relations with organized labor.

Mr. Reagan had also asked Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan to help in "starting over" on the administration's approach to labor unions. Mr. Donovan said last week that he has followed that directive, but he apparently has not impressed the AFL-CIO's leaders, who often have criticized his performance in office.

'A Good Assumption'

No invitation has been sent to Mr. Donovan to attend the week-long meeting, which will begin Feb. 15, said Rex Hurdsey, a federation spokesman. Murray Seeger, Mr. Kirkland's chief spokesman, said that invitations are still going out, including some to other administration officials, but he said "it's a good assumption" that Mr. Donovan will not get one.

Mr. Donovan was invited last year, but he angered federation officials by announcing afterward that at least half the 35-member council supported the administration's economic program, which the council had unanimously rejected a day before his arrival. Mr. Donovan said that he had been misunderstood.

Canada-EEC Feud Strands Trawlers

United Press International

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — A dispute over carrying out a 6-year fishing pact with the European Economic Community has left eight West German trawlers stranded in Newfoundland with no resolution in sight.

The pact, signed three weeks ago, was to have increased the number of fish the EEC nations were permitted to take from Canadian waters while lowering Common Market tariffs on fish purchased from Canadian processors.

But, a federal fisheries official complained Tuesday, "Instead of simply lowering tariffs, they have assigned import quotas to different countries." Canada has responded with an embargo on the EEC of any further licenses for EEC fishing vessels to work Canadian waters.



Cao Van Vien being decorated by Gen. William C. Westmoreland in 1967 for his gallantry in action during the Vietnam War.

Top Vietnam General Becomes U.S. Citizen

By Philip Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Years ago he was Gen. Cao Van Vien, the man who ran the Army of the Republic of Vietnam during its final traumatic 11 years of fighting Saigon during the Tet Offensive and stood on countless reviewing stands with the highest U.S. military brass.

This week Mr. Vien stood, unnoticed, beside his wife in a crowded courtroom in Alexandria, Va., as they and 63 others became naturalized citizens of the country that once poured lives and millions of dollars into trying to save the Viets' homeland.

"He was absolutely a key figure" in the years of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, said Robert Komer, the former chief U.S. adviser on pacification of the Vietnamese countryside. "He was energetic, hard-working, very low-profile and self-effacing."

Since he moved to Washington his manner has remained the same, so much so that Mr. Komer was unaware until recently that Mr. Vien — who once conferred constantly with the likes of Creighton W. Abrams and William C. Westmoreland, the senior U.S. commanders in Vietnam — was living only a few miles away in Falls Church, Va.

No Comment

Mr. Vien left Monday's ceremony in U.S. District Court holding his citizenship certificate and politely but firmly declining to be interviewed. "No comment," he said. "I still have many enemies."

"If you lived through what [Mr. Vien] must have lived through, especially after the Americans left Vietnam, Mr. Komer said, 'it's bound to have a traumatic effect.'"

"He often said, 'We did the very best we could, we worked hard at it,'" said retired Gen. William E. Potts, who knew Mr. Vien in Vietnam. "He said, 'We shared in the victories and successes and we must share in the things that went wrong.'"

Mr. Potts, now an employee of General Research Corp. in McLean, Va., has since overseen the writing of a \$1-million, three-year history project for the Army in which former Indochinese military officers, including Mr. Vien, were paid up to \$1,500 a month to record their views of the Vietnam War.

'The Final Collapse'

Lt. Col. Adrian Traas of the Army Center for Military History said that Mr. Vien's contribution, "The Final Collapse," will be published in a few months. It will be issued in book form throughout the Army and will be available to the public through the Government Printing Office, Col. Traas said.

Mr. Vien was wounded in combat as a colonel in 1964, reportedly a time when few senior South Vietnamese officers saw action on the battlefield. The same year he was made chief of the South Vietnamese joint general staff. For the next decade he commanded the country's armed forces, leaving in 1975 as the enemy was entering Saigon.

On Monday, Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. congratulated the group of new Americans, including about a dozen Vietnamese. "Like an adopted child who learns he has been chosen by his new parents," Judge Bryan said, "this country delights in being chosen by you for citizenship."



GRAND CAYMAN IS THE SECOND FASTEST GROWING REAL ESTATE MARKET IN THE WORLD

Real estate is booming all around the world. It's still the prime inflation hedge, and even in the fast moving world of gold, commodities and equities, most major personal fortunes rest firmly on a foundation of wise real estate investment.

Everyone is aware of the extraordinary appreciation of land and houses in the United Kingdom, United States, and Western Europe, but the small British Crown Colony of Hong Kong wins the prize for the highest and fastest appreciating real estate in the world. An even smaller British Crown Colony, the Cayman Islands, in the sunny Caribbean, comes in second.

The Cayman Islands may only be Number Two, but it should be your first choice for an international real estate investment. Why?

1. The Cayman Islands are a stable British Crown Colony located in the Caribbean just a short flight from Miami, Florida and Houston, Texas.
2. Cayman is a growing resort with one of the finest beaches and the clearest water in the world.
3. There are no taxes in Cayman. The Cayman Islands is probably the best overall tax haven in the world. The investment climate is right.
4. Your financial affairs are completely confidential. The Cayman Islands Bank Secrecy Act guarantees full protection to all investors.
5. There is a free and open real estate market in Cayman with Government registered titles, while many other West Indian islands are restricting the sale of land to non-citizens.
6. Cayman real estate values are outpacing inflation and will probably continue to stay ahead, since there is only a limited supply and heavy demand.

An investment in North Sound Estates is both financially and personally satisfying.

It makes good investment sense to purchase "one of a kind" real estate that can't be duplicated. The quarter acre canal-front homesites at North Sound Estates are unique in the Cayman Islands. Each homesite has 100 feet of frontage on a deep, wide canal leading to Cayman's sheltered North Sound and the Blue Caribbean Sea. The homesites are 100 feet in depth, making a total of 10,000 square feet. Several years ago the Cayman Islands Planning Board decided not to issue any further dredging permits for canal developments. Dredging tends to stir up fine silt which, in turn, can damage the living coral reefs. This action leaves North Sound Estates as the only first class canal development on Grand Cayman... a "one of a kind" investment.

While investment in Cayman Islands real estate can be financially rewarding, there is a real personal satisfaction in owning a small piece of these beautiful islands. At North Sound Estates you can build your dream home. There are already over 20 houses. Electricity

and telephone service are installed. This is a growing community with many new houses getting started. There are opportunities for gardening and every homeowner can have coconut palms and breadfruit, avocado, banana, papaya and lime trees in his yard.

The real attraction at North Sound Estates is the 10 foot deep canal. You can build a dock at your homesite and keep anything from a dinghy to an ocean going yacht right in your front yard! In just a few minutes you can be in the North Sound, a large protected body of water filled with lobster and fish. Beyond the Sound, through a well marked channel, is the Blue Caribbean, where you have some of the finest sailing, diving, and big game fishing in the world.

A North Sound Estates canal-front homesite is reasonably priced at U.S. \$29,500, and can be purchased for just U.S. \$507.74 a month with a one year money back guarantee.

North Sound Estates may sound like a rich man's paradise, but the homesites are reasonably priced at U.S. \$29,500 and can be financed over seven years after a downpayment of only U.S. \$2,950. The monthly payments, including principal, interest (at 12% per annum), and stamp duty is just U.S. \$507.74 per month.

We are so convinced this is such an outstanding opportunity that we offer a complete money back guarantee to every purchaser if they visit North Sound Estates within one year of purchasing, and if not completely satisfied, then every penny paid will be refunded.

How do you purchase a North Sound Estates homesite? The first step is to clip the coupon below and mail it to our European address. A complete information kit will be sent to you including coloured brochure, maps, and plot plans. After you have had an opportunity to study the information kit, you may reserve a choice homesite with a U.S. \$100 deposit, which is completely refundable for 60 days.

This offer is made entirely by mail and from our office in Grand Cayman, so no salesman will call upon you. However, we urge you to act fast, since there is a strictly limited number of homesites and they will be assigned on a first come basis.

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Leadership or Popularity

What is it that people who are not Ronald Reagan's natural-born constituents are asking of the president these days? That he become a liberal? That he retroactively endorse all the thinking of the government that his own displaced last year? To some extent this does seem to be the wish of certain common scolds among us who have taken out after the president. Ronald Reagan, they complain, is not Teddy Kennedy or even Jimmy Carter. The interesting and consequential fact from Mr. Reagan's point of view, however, is that many of his genuine, longtime supporters think that he has turned into both.

If you read the conservative journals and pay attention to the current conservative dialogue, you will get the idea. There is a feeling of betrayal in the air. People who had a settled view on certain issues, say Eastern Europe or disarmament or Taiwan, and who were secure in the belief that these were the same as Mr. Reagan's views, are raising hell about his policies. The absence of Messrs. Allen and Nofziger from the White House is not likely to reassure them. It is true, as the mollifying response goes, that Mr. Allen's replacement, William Clark, is also a man of the right; but he is not, like Richard Allen, a man associated over the years with the development of certain conservative foreign policy ideas in precisely the realms the new critics are worried about. And now there is this: talk of an actual increase in taxes or of a \$100-billion-plus deficit — or both — emanating from their man.

So Mr. Reagan is at that familiar point in office when a president is compelled to face the truth that many of his pre-election ideas and pledges, no matter how earnestly arrived at, don't add up to the policy prescription he had hoped for. Some of his techniques don't work. Some of his ideas are impractical. Others are wrong. And still others take more time than he had supposed. All this sets off the opposition critics and the disappointed faithful, and the press loves it, and the sense of presidential isolation and besiegement grows. It is in dealing with this particular condition, which is endemic to the second year, that a president makes one of his most fateful series of choices, either demonstrating his real authority or kicking it away.

What are the ways to fail? One is to try to meet and disprove all the criticisms from every side, as Jimmy Carter sometimes seemed to try to do; to claim to be, in essence, on the side of everything. The sorry IRS tax-break episode may have cumulatively created this impression of Mr. Reagan, eventually leaving everybody mad; but the technique is not typical of the administration. More typical, at least at the edges of the White House and among some of the displaced Reagan faithful, is the scapegoat-search approach. Thus, increasingly one hears about how the bureaucrats and Foreign Service officers and

other assorted "saboteurs" from the permanent government and the Bush campaign are subverting the administration, distorting the choices the president believes he has, keeping the truth from him, and so forth. The people who push this line never seem to realize how damaging its implications are to the president they are trying to protect. We noted with interest that Mr. Reagan, presumably knowing this, was very firm this week in asserting that no one had kept him in the dark on the IRS regulation barring segregated schools from tax exemption.

The IRS regulation affair brings to mind a final no-win technique for dealing with the disillusion and impatience and bellicosity that sometimes seem to engulf a president as he goes into his second year. It is to try to "buy" peace with one's disaffected constituents by tossing them victories on the so-called lesser issues — in this case, court and social equity issues that don't seem to cost much in the large daily march of political and economic events. Generally, this method tends to appease the most destructive and ungenerous instincts of a constituency for the sake of buying a little calm concerning their more cosmic disappointments. Was that what the IRS affair was about? We don't know. We raise it as a grisly possibility along with the possibility, rather remote it seems to us, that Mr. Reagan might also repair to the savage-the-critics approach.

All these tempting but unworthy responses, we note, have been tried out in recent years by a variety of administrations whose fortunes were made worse, not better, because of them. Most don't seem to be responses characteristic of the Reagan temperament. But the president's alternatives are certainly neither restful nor easy. They require a president willing to stand firm, as he did with the air controllers, or move, as he did with his remarkable initiative on theater nuclear forces, on the basis of real firsthand engagement in the issues. Then he needs to be prepared to stand up and take the heat.

Mr. Reagan does not have a good economic hand, to put it mildly. Nor does he have especially helpful allies or enemies abroad. Congressional leaders in his own party are getting fractious. Others in the states and cities believe he has made some big mistakes. And he has. Does he have the strength of character and purpose to rectify these mistakes? Can he turn his "communicator's" talent to establishing his authority in bad times? Can he really lead his followers, as distinct from making excuses to them or appeasing them at someone else's expense? The president will have to lose more popularity finally to gain his authority. This is the year in which we will find out more than whether Mr. Reagan is nice. We will find out if he knows how to be president.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help Wanted, Yes Indeed

These times, President Reagan suggests, demand *The Washington Post*. At his news conference Tuesday, when he was asked what he had to say to blacks suffering exceptionally high unemployment, he answered: Look at the want ads. He had counted the pages of them in the local paper, he said. "In this time of great unemployment there were 24 full pages of classified ads of employers looking for employees. What we need is to make more people qualified to go and apply for those jobs, and we're going to do everything we can in that regard."

After looking through *The Post's* Sunday want ads and looking back over the administration's first budget, we are left puzzled about both presidential propositions — help wanted and the help he has offered.

One question arose right off. Are there as many jobs going begging as Mr. Reagan suggests? Yes, there are six ads for janitors and 47 for child care ("Eng. spk, non-smoker"). But much of the section consists of big ads asking for slightly more skill: cellular immunologists, top business school graduates, psychiatric nurses, "photogrammetrists with two to ten years experience." There are two columns of ads looking for legal secretaries, nine columns for programmers.

How many recently unemployed auto workers does Mr. Reagan think can jump at the chance to become cellular immunologists — even if they are willing to move to Washington? There are jobs in the want ads, but not very many. Fortune magazine looked into the subject in a 1978 article, "Jobs and Want Ads: A Look Behind the Words."

Wholly apart from mismatches, it found that a seeming abundance of help-wanted ads in a sample city "was actually puny" compared with the number of people who were searching vainly for work.

The president acknowledged the mismatch problem, promising to help people qualify for the jobs that exist. Perhaps he has in mind some splendid new job training program, to be unveiled next week in his 1983 budget. But what he has already done in the way of job training is not hard to summarize. He has emasculated it.

Big programs and small have been sharply reduced, or eliminated altogether. The United States Employment Service has lost about 20,000 of its 30,000 employees. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act programs were chopped from \$4.8 billion to \$3 billion. A tiny experimental program of \$3.8 million, to help retrain unemployed auto workers, was wiped out.

Even if Mr. Reagan has had a change of heart, it would take nearly \$2 billion just to recoup last year's cuts. And there are now many more unemployed.

He observed that there are a million more people now working than there were just before he took office. That was an error, and a big one. Compared with December, 1980, there are about 100,000 fewer people working, and unemployment is up 1.7 million.

Some will surely find new jobs by combing the classified columns. But for most, the help wanted cannot come from reading the paper. It must come from Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Waning Confidence in Reagan

A year ago today when Mr. Reagan came to town he was riding high. A year later it is largely the failure of "Reaganomics" that is losing him public confidence. In foreign affairs the administration has clearly still not

got its act together. Although Mr. Reagan's instincts often prove good, there has been a lack of consistency and planning. So often problems in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East only appear to be tackled when they reach a crisis level.

—From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

Jan. 21: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Uses for the Navy

PARIS — Today's editorial in the *Herald* reads: "Shortsighted, chess-playing demagogues frequently — too frequently — ask: What is the use of a big navy except for purposes of war? Rear Admiral Evans has just supplied a practical answer. But for his promptitude and the ships of the American squadron under his command, succor for the survivors of the Kingston, Jamaica, earthquake disaster would not have been forthcoming so quickly. Owing to the withdrawal of British naval forces from the West Indies for reasons of economy, not a British ship was near to help British subjects. And American sailors were the first to relieve the sufferings of the survivors of the San Francisco catastrophe."

1932: Trouble in Liberia

GENEVA — Liberia, the country established as a free home for former American slaves, is a veritable powder barrel that may explode at any moment, according to confidential reports reaching the League of Nations council. Reports of the burning of native villages as reprisal for testimony to League officials who were investigating slavery conditions also describe the smoldering hatred among the tribal chiefs of the hinterland. It is feared that it may flare up in a sudden massacre of the handful of American Negroes controlling the government in Monrovia. The country has 350 miles of coastline, with a total population of 2.5 million, of which American Negroes number only 15,000.



Kissinger Attacks the Reagan Foreign Policy

By Henry A. Kissinger

The writer, who was secretary of state from 1973 to 1977 after being assistant to the president for national security affairs since 1969, is professor of international relations at Georgetown University in Washington. This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Every administration enters office determined to change the world. Sooner or later — sooner, if it is fortunate — it is forced to reconsider its assumptions and procedures.

It is the making of the administration if it is prepared to examine itself seriously and to draw the necessary conclusions. If that test is failed, if energy is expended on rationalizing the status quo, mounting crises and disarray are inevitable.

In that sense, the grace period for the Reagan administration ended on Dec. 13 when tanks took over the streets in Poland.

During the months before the 1980 election, I campaigned for Ronald Reagan, convinced that a change was in the overwhelming national interest. I continue to believe that the administration embodies the best chance for free people, that its success is of vital importance for our country and those who depend on it. And yet it is precisely its friends who have a duty to warn when a crisis like Poland reveals fissures and uncertainties that, if long continued, may become unmanageable.

It took four weeks after martial law was declared in Poland before the foreign ministers of NATO managed to assemble in council to consider a "response." Thousands of Solidarity leaders were meanwhile shivering in concentration camps; scores of intellectuals had been arrested; strikes had been broken; freedom-loving Poles who looked West saw dithering procrastination, sophisticated justifications for impotence, or rhetoric incapable of rising to serious action. And when the ministers at last met, the alliance expressed regret about Soviet complicity but then responded with a non sequitur — that action should be postponed.

The emptiness of the Western reaction to Poland has consequences far beyond the tragedy of the Polish people. It underlines and compounds the disarray of the Western alliance. It symbolizes the lack of consensus on what constitutes security, and the near panic in the face of Soviet military power. East-West diplomacy, which should reflect a balance between strength and conciliation, is in danger of turning into a safety valve by which the Soviets mitigate the impact of their aggressions. Trade and economic relationships originally conceived as incentives for Soviet restraint are becoming instruments of potential Soviet blackmail used not by us but against us.

Today, the West seems clearly less prepared than Moscow is to inter-

rupt these relationships. It would be some small comfort if this state of affairs could be laid exclusively to European hesitations. Europe's leaders have little to be proud of. But neither have we put forward a clear signal. European fecklessness is becoming an alibi. It is not the sole cause of Western difficulties.

Events in Poland no doubt presented the West with a searing dilemma. We had no military option and it would have been wrong to conduct ourselves as if we had. The West has been understandably reluctant to encourage the Polish people into open resistance that we would not then support. On the other hand, statements are ultimately judged not by their contemplation of dilemmas but by their ability to conceive alternatives.

From the first day of the repression in Poland, arguments for inaction have cascaded forth — and, if we are truthful with ourselves, not only from Europe. At first we were warned that we must not respond too vigorously or history would blame us if the Polish people decided to resist. It was also said that the West's response should be a measured one in order not to destroy the possibility of eventual tolerance for some diversity held out by the early proclamations of the Polish military government. Then restraint was urged to remove the incentive for Soviet intervention. Next we heard that our allies must not be driven into neutralism by rash American actions. In any event, it was said, Poland had been conceded to the Soviets by the Yalta agreement, which was legitimized by the Helsinki accords.

America Faces a Conceptual Breakdown

And now we hear that despite the flagrant violation of the Helsinki accords, all high-level diplomatic contacts must continue and indeed be intensified. The worse the crisis, so the argument runs, the more important such contacts are — even a meeting of the Soviet and American foreign ministers, even a summit conference.

These arguments reflect an odd coalition of extremist views between those who want to do nothing and those who argue that unless one does everything it is better to do nothing. In a deeper sense, we face a conceptual breakdown. Once the Polish Army was unleashed, it should have been clear that Solidarity, as it had developed, would be crushed unless a decisive reaction by the West imposed the need for a reconsideration.

All the time-wasting indecision — all the threats of action unless conditions eased — missed the two principal points. First, time was on the Soviet side. The longer martial law lasted, the more likely was the collapse of resistance; conditions would ease visibly because opposition had been smashed. Second, the only chance of saving anything would have been a Western reaction so immediate, so clear, so beyond rhetoric, so strong — and at the same time leaving open a road for negotiation — as to have given some pause to the Soviet Union and raised some thought of compromise. The prospects for this were admittedly slim; but even these prospects vanished completely when the West carefully rehearsed reasons why nothing should be done and so tacitly, if unintentionally, colluded with the martial law.

The fear of allied reaction to a more resolute policy seems to me similarly unwarranted. No doubt our allies expressed their unhappiness from the beginning about any effort to make the Soviets pay a heavy price. But I would argue that we were in a better position to challenge our allies over Poland, with respect to which I suspect European publics are more clear-sighted than their governments, than over the Middle East or Central America, which will be the next objects of contention. And, in the end, it is we who must lead in this alliance. We have a duty to make clear that restraint must be mutual. We must defend the policy of coexistence by defining not only its possibilities but also its limits. If we equate policy with a consensus of the fearful, we encourage the sense of impotence that breeds pacifism. Moderation is a virtue only in those who are thought to have an alternative.

Diplomacy Is the Executive's Business

As for Yalta and Helsinki, there is something self-destructive, almost masochistic, in the West's penchant to sell itself short. Yalta did consign Poland to the Soviet sphere of influence, but it also provided for free elections in Poland — quite the opposite of what is now happening. Helsinki accepted the principle that existing frontiers in Europe would not be changed by force — hardly relevant to the situation in Poland. But it also established international standards on human rights — standards that are being flouted daily.

The problem of economic sanctions is difficult, but not as maddeningly so as the West's response seemed to suggest. And the West had readily at hand an instrument even more significant than trade — Poland's colossal debt to Western banks, and its admitted need for \$1.5 billion of new capital from the West every quarter in 1982 just to stay afloat.

And this — unlike trade embargoes, which almost daily pose questions about whether and how long they should be continued — requires only a single decision. Yet the sixth week of the crisis finds us still without a common policy on whether the allied governments will permit our private financial institutions to administer those essential transfusions of Western savings into the Polish economy.

Whatever can be said about the difficulty of economic sanctions does not apply to diplomatic intercourse, however. Here the decision whether to proceed is in executive control; no congressional action is required. No private interests are at stake. Allied involvement in our bilateral dealings is at a minimum.

How then is one to reconcile the assertion that the Soviet Union is to blame for the suppression of Poland's freedoms with our continued participation in the Madrid Conference on the very Helsinki agreements that are violated so utterly in Poland? What is the compulsion to promote a Brezhnev-Reagan summit in these circumstances? What are our allies — and other interested parties, for that matter — to make of the simultaneous pursuit of sanctions and high-level talks?

We scarcely need Madrid to castigate the Soviet Union; Washington and the United Nations would serve the purpose equally well and less embarrassingly. Foreign ministers' and summit meetings can be useful, but not when their preparation goes blithely ahead — and is even accelerated — at the very moment that the first buds of freedom are being crushed in Central Europe. It cannot be national policy that we multiply high-level contacts during crises caused by the Soviet Union unless we want to give the Soviets an incentive to produce more crises.

I criticize with reluctance a foreign policy produced in part by so many friends and former comrades of difficult battles. They and their colleagues retain my full confidence. I applaud their dedication to a policy of coexistence. But they will not achieve this goal unless they devise penalties for intransigence together with incentives for moderation. Peace, to be meaningful or lasting, must ultimately reflect not only an accommodation but a sense of justice.

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A Divorce That Reagan Ought to Have Avoided

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has published in the pages of *The New York Times* and other major newspapers of the world a really tough criticism of U.S. and NATO foreign policy.

He began by saying that he had been asked to do so for a long time, but the Polish crisis, and the reaction to it by the Reagan administration and the Western allies, apparently alarmed and persuaded him to express in public what had troubled him in private for months: that maybe the United States was getting into deep trouble. He decided to speak out, even if this meant an open break with President Reagan and the Republican Party.

Kissinger writes: "Freedom-loving Poles who looked West saw dithering procrastination, sophisticated justification for impotence, rhetoric incapable of rising to serious action... The emptiness of the Western reaction to Poland underlines and compounds the disarray of the Western alliance."

Rejected

Obviously, this public attack by Kissinger on the Reagan administration and the NATO alliance has irritated Washington, including Kissinger's old buddies in the State Department, who admire him but think his criticism is unfair. There is a tendency to believe that he is so because he was identified with Richard Nixon, Vietnam and Watergate.

Also, he was an agent of Nelson Rockefeller, no friend of Republican conservatives. He was even rejected by his liberal colleagues in the universities, some of whom thought he was wrong on policy and many of whom were envious of his position at the State Department and the White House.

In addition there are others. He is not at all clear that his criticisms are entirely right. If the Reagan administration had summoned the allies to declare Poland in bankruptcy, and cut off all high-level contacts with Moscow including the nuclear arms talks in Geneva and the grain shipments to the Soviet Union, and suggested that Henry should negotiate this proposition — the chances are that there would have been a crisis of major proportions in the alliance, even more than the present one.

Yet it is not clear why Kissinger and the White House need a public row with one another at this critical point. On foreign policy, Reagan needs all the help he can get, and he has a lot of help available to him from many leaders of both the Republican and the Democratic Parties, including Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger is only a symbol of the problem: Reagan could get a lot of help in Washington, for he has many potential supporters he has just forgotten to remember.

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A Symbol

He is no doubt disappointed that he is no longer at the State Department or in the White House. He knows better than Reagan how many enemies he has in the press, Congress and the universities. Therefore, he understands why he was rejected by the president. What I think he doesn't understand is why nobody in the administration was even interested in talking to him seriously and privately about his own concerns.

It is not at all clear that his criticisms are entirely right. If the Reagan administration had summoned the allies to declare Poland in bankruptcy, and cut off all high-level contacts with Moscow including the nuclear arms talks in Geneva and the grain shipments to the Soviet Union, and suggested that Henry should negotiate this proposition — the chances are that there would have been a crisis of major proportions in the alliance, even more than the present one.

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Ominous First Year Of Doubts

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The first year of the Reagan presidency has been a mixture of gallantry and gaucherie, of talent and awkwardness, of accomplishment and embarrassment the likes of which we have rarely seen.

In his first 12 months in office, Ronald Reagan steered through Congress an economic program reversing 50 years of previous history and the handiwork of two historically giant predecessors, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson.

He did that without the full partisan control of Congress that they enjoyed. He did it by being a man of conviction, courage and steadfastness — the very qualities he showed so clearly in the aftermath of the attempt on his life.

He had the firmness to insist that curbing inflation was not only an economic necessity but a political and moral imperative. For he understood from his months of campaigning among the people that inflation was eroding something much more important than the value of the dollar.

It was eroding a vital part of the American value system — the belief that if you work hard, spend sensibly and put a little bit aside, you can achieve a better life for yourself and provide greater opportunities for your children. The economic prosperity and social stability of American society rest on this proposition.

He forced Congress, the bureaucracy and the interest groups to abandon their habits of wasteful spending. And the reward, coincidentally or not, has been the significant abatement of inflation and the fears that it spawned.

Doubts

But if Reagan was the first president since Johnson to accomplish his most important first-year goals, he is also the first since Warren Harding to end his first year with substantial and growing doubts that he is the master of his own mind and his own job.

Indeed, as the year drew on, and the phrases heard in months of campaigning became less and less useful in defining and deciding the policy choices facing government, the sense of uncertainty about his grasp of policy grew apace.

In domestic affairs, this uncertainty has been unhealthy. Too many people are beginning to see that Ronald Reagan's mind is not the source of instruction and direction for his government, but the prize over which the active contestants for power in the White House and the Cabinet wage increasingly open warfare.

To hear him speak extemporaneously on domestic policy is to hold your breath in nervous anticipation of the unknown. Too often, the thoughts he expresses have had to be corrected or reinterpreted by people who ought to be his subordinates, not his mentors.

And, increasingly, as the year progressed, it has become clear that the president's concept of domestic policy leaves little room for the fundamental American value of fairness. It is not simply that the cost of curbing inflation has been much higher than Reagan advertised, whether measured in unemployment, deficits or interest rates. He may be forgiven, for economic forces are powerful enough to defy anyone's effort.

What is harder to accept is that at the same time that he was deliberately tilting economic policy toward the rich and powerful through massively regressive tax cuts, he was removing government assistance from some of the most needy and powerless.

Meanness

The moral meanness of the Reagan administration has been evidenced constantly: in its indifference to civil rights for blacks or equal rights for women; in its attack on legal services for the poor; and in the president's cruel remark that those who cannot find good jobs or schools or services where they live should "vote with their feet" and move on.

Even when the Reagan administration recently decided to distribute cheese to the poor, bringing on scenes of Depression-era soup kitchens in the nation's capital, it did so not from a desire to relieve hunger but from a desire to cut government storage costs.

I spent the other evening listening to a group of Episcopal ministers from urban parishes talk about the frustration and growing desperation of their neighborhoods. There, the recession is a depression and it has lasted for much more than six months.

They could see, after some reflection, that Reagan had achieved a politically and morally important objective in relieving working-class and middle-class fears of the cancer of inflation.

But if the Reagan program allows the middle class to gain its security only by feeding the greed of the rich and adding to the pain of the poor, it will be a dubious achievement — as equivocal as his presidency seems at the end of its first year.

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Understanding the Parthenon requires visits to the Elgin Marbles in London (right) as well as to the Parthenon to see their original location on the pediments.

The Puzzle of the Parthenon: Putting Together the Pieces

By John Russell
New York Times Service

ONE OF the oldest, oldest and most controversial facts about European travel is that if you want to understand the Parthenon in Athens you simply have to stop off in London on the way.

The reason for this is that the Parthenon — the temple of Athena on the Acropolis — is a sculptural achievement, as much as an architectural one, and that since the beginning of the 19th century many of the most important sculptures from the Parthenon have been in the British Museum. They have never looked quite comfortable there. The light is wrong, the rooms are wrong. But there they are, and whereas many of the sculptures that stayed on in Athens have suffered terribly from neglect, from wind and weather, and more recently from industrial pollution, the Elgin Marbles — the name by which they are universally known — are relatively in very good shape.

Others Took Pieces
The seventh Earl of Elgin was the British minister to Turkey in the first years of the 19th century, when Athens was a Turkish fief. Unlike many of the people who had been picking away at the Parthenon for years, he was neither a vandal nor a crook. He was an experienced diplomat and a man of taste and good judgment. In 1801 he got permission from the Turks to remove some of the sculptures from the Parthenon and take them to England. He paid for them with his own money, he got them back to London and he sold them (not at a profit) to the British Museum. It is therefore in London, as well as in Athens, that one of the supreme achievements of Greece in the fifth century B.C. must be studied.

People had been taking sculptures from the Parthenon since the early Christian era. Isolated pieces can be found in this day in French and German museums. Nor had the Athenians been above taking a piece or two to ornament their own houses. It was not until 1822, when the Greeks won their independence, that the Parthenon became a matter for serious scientific study.

Even so, Lord Elgin's actions were very badly regarded — not least, by his own countrymen. One traveler claimed that the huge rectangular slabs had been so clumsily cut away that large pieces of the surrounding masonry came away with them. Another said that the removal of the sculptures had been "in opposition not only to every feeling of taste, but to every sentiment of justice and humanity."

Meanwhile the sculptures settled in as an accepted part of the British Museum. The huge building — itself a masterpiece of Greek Revival architecture — became known as a place in which classical Greek sculpture could be examined at leisure. Artists came from all over, as they still do, to examine what was accepted as the high point of naturalism in sculpture.

Narrative Frieze
The visitor saw them then, as he sees them now, in close-up. He saw them in a way that he could never have seen them in Athens, where they were high above, and yet the experience was incomplete.

Impressive as they were in London, the Elgin Marbles were not carved as "museum pieces." Nor were they meant to be studied at eye level. They were meant to stand away from our heads. Many of them were part of a narrative frieze. They belonged with the architecture, and it was only in the context of the architecture that they made complete sense.

Furthermore, it wasn't just any old architecture. The Parthenon is one of the most remarkable sights on this earth. No matter how we rate the surviving monuments of antiquity, the Parthenon has to come very high among them. In point of accessibility, it is the unquestioned No. 1. Unlike the marvels of Peru, it does not leave us breathless from high altitude in a land where all is strange to us. Unlike Persepolis in Iran, and Angkor Wat in Cambodia, it is not off-limits today. Unlike the labyrinthine temples of Karnak, it is finite and compact.

Conspicuous Site
No one ever got lost looking for the Parthenon. What site could be more conspicuous than the Acropolis, a metropolitan mountaintop within minutes of a major airport? And when we go to see it at close quarters the climb still has an element of initiation about it. There are no elevators that simply cannot be developed, and this is one of them. Even in ruined state, the Parthenon speaks for a style of building that in majesty, lucidity and serenity has never been surpassed.

When I first saw it, as a schoolboy, the Parthenon was still freely accessible. You could walk up and down, and in and out, as you pleased. The shepherds and goatherds had gone, as had the wolves and foxes who once infested the area, but fundamentally what you saw was what Byron had seen.

What we had, in other words, was a 19th-century experience in an environment initi-

ated in the fifth century B.C. We did not complain. What was our view of classical Greece, after all, if not a 19th-century view? The great 19th-century scholars, translators, commentators, historians and archaeologists had had their way with us. Plato and Socrates spoke for us, in the accents of Benjamin Jowett, the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, in Victorian times. Greek drama on the English stage had got nowhere since the turn of the century. Homer came to us by courtesy of Butcher & Lang, a long-running Victorian team. (If sometimes it occurred to us that Butcher was well named, we had to stay in after school for saying so.)

Eminent Victorians
There was no getting away from those eminent Victorians. The Parthenon, the Acropolis as a whole and indeed every classical site in Greece had been edited by them. If there had ever been a Byzantine era in Greece, they were not going to tell us about it. If the long Turkish domination had brought mosque and minaret even into the interior of the Parthenon itself, they took them out and saw to it that they were seldom mentioned again. Even our opinions about everyday life in classical Greece were formed by oleaginous Victorian paintings, and when we took that novelty of the day, a Hellenic cruise, we were guided by an unconstructed Victorian clergyman.

It was not as bad as it sounds. We got to know the Parthenon in our own time and at our own pace. In particular, we took in the surviving sculptures at all times of day. We saw them in monochrome, of course, and in battered state. But we were not ripped off, as visitors are today. Nor could we foresee the industrial pollution that has done irrevocable damage not only to the Parthenon but to the Acropolis as a whole. (When the famous caryatids were taken down from the Erechtheum, not so long ago, they were in a state of filth and decay that wrenched the heart.)

No-Win Situation
What we didn't do, and what nobody has managed to do satisfactorily, is to imagine what the Parthenon looked like when it was first completed. In this matter we were, and are, and always shall be, in a no-win situation. Reared to think of classical sculpture in terms of cool white marble, we resent the idea that the Parthenon was once high and strong in color. Once we have learned to fill out the fragmentary signals that come to us both in Athens and in the British Museum, we should almost begrudge beginning all over again if we saw them as they originally

were — complete, and with bronze accoutrements.

In other words we know what the Victorians saw, more or less, when a newly independent Greece encouraged foreign scholars to study its ancient monuments. We know, more or less, what the great explosion was like that wrecked the Parthenon in 1687. (Athens was being attacked by the Venetian army. The Turks used the Parthenon as a powder magazine. The Venetians scored a direct hit, and that was the end of the Parthenon in anything like its original form.) And we know, more or less, the informal tumbledown look that the Parthenon had for the next century and more. The 18th-century Acropolis was like a Turkish market town that had got itself some disproportionately impressive ruins.

Deciphering the Centuries
But if we go backward in time there are long centuries that we cannot decipher at all. We like to imagine the Parthenon in the fifth century B.C., when Pericles the statesman, Phidias the sculptor, Aeschylus and Sophocles the dramatists and Plato and Aristotle the philosophers could have walked in to see the 40-foot-high statue of Athena that was at the time the culminating feature of the Parthenon. But the great age of Athens was brief. And what is not so easy for us is the period only a century or two later when someone wrote that "Athens is now famous only for its beekeepers."

So the Parthenon sets us problems of disorientation that have never quite been solved, and perhaps never will be. It belongs to the history of art, but it also belongs to the history of society. It would be hard to cite any other single collective effort, pressed through at top speed over a single generation, that produced such remarkable results. Pericles thought of everything, when he planned the Acropolis, and he thought of everyone. There can hardly have been a single Athenian who did not in some way contribute to the Parthenon, and to its neighbors on that mountaintop. Plutarch the historian tells us how Pericles itemized everyone, from the pilot at sea to the ropemaker on land, and from the goldsmith, the cooper and the stonemason to the horse-breeder, and he made them all feel important.

It is for firsthand evidence of that astonishing episode in history that we scan the sculptures in the British Museum, and press against the barriers that now keep us away from the Parthenon, in hopes that we shall may one day learn the secrets of a society in which everyone pulled together.

'La Ronde' Is Sketchy, Repetitious

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Physically numbed by the winter, British theatergoers and televisioners are now being mentally numbed by Arthur Schnitzler. He was, you'll recall, a Viennese dramatist who flourished around the turn of the century at a time when the Viennese were presumably keen on any entertainer who didn't want them to wait. His most controversial work "La Ronde" (controversial not because it is good, but because it hinted at copulation at a time when Calcutta was still a city in India and Kemeth Tynan had yet to invent the four-letter word on television) is therefore up for grabs. There is nothing large or organizations like more than an anniversary.

Accordingly, the Royal Shakespeare Company, the Manchester Royal Exchange, the BBC and even Sheffield's Shared Experience have all lumbered into action, although only two productions (by the RSC and the Manchester) have thus far opened. You may be sure that "La Ronde" will be going around for months to come. The pity of this mixed-media overkill is that it is going to lead unwary playgoers to expect a major drama, or at least a major experience, when what we in fact have is a cycle of 10 very minor sketches of Viennese sexual life written and staged in conditions of considerable decorum. The further pity is that Schnitzler was in his other work (notably "Anatol" and the "Undiscovered Country," which the National gave us in a Tom Stoppard translation a few years back) a dramatist of considerable fascination who, because he was daft enough to withdraw "La Ronde" after an initially stormy reception, is now paying the posthumous price of having it become his best-known play.

By any real standards it isn't a play at all; true, the 10 liaisons are linked together by the device of having one partner from the first sexual brief encounter move on to the next, so that in scene one a prostitute sleeps with a soldier while in scene two he moves on to a parker maid and in scene three the maid gets into her young master's bed, until by scene 10 we have arrived back at the prostitute. But beyond that device there is not real dramatic development.

When, back in the 1950s, Max Ophüls made his film of "La Ronde" he wisely did not stick too closely to the script, and it would have perhaps been better for the RSC if their adapter-director at the Aldwych, John Barton, had taken a few liberties of his own; Ophüls' invention of the Anton Walbrook narrator-figure seems for instance well worth preserving. At the time of the film's release, my fevered teen-age imagination leaped to the conclusion that it was about venereal disease, that being the only conceivable link I

could find for the series of random meetings in bedrooms; as I have since found that theory nowhere confirmed (though it would partly explain the shock-horror reaction of "La Ronde's" first audiences) I begin to think perhaps I was giving Schnitzler the benefit of too much doubt. But if this is not a pioneering study of the transmission of VD, it is very hard to think of any other alibi for its current multiple stagings and not even a strong RSC cast (Richard Pasco as the poet, Barbara Leigh-Hunt as the parlor maid) can bring these thin, fleeting, repetitive sketches from the Vienna backwoods to anything but the shakiest kind of life.

Meanwhile at the Young Vic, Denise Coffey has had the splendid idea of assembling some short plays by John Mortimer into an evening dedicated to the dramatist who, though a contemporary of Pinter and Osborne and dramatically not much less notable, has always suffered from the old English distrust of multifaceted talents. The fact that Mortimer is as good on his feet at the Old Bailey as a Queen's Counsel, or adapting "Brideshead" for television, has always meant that he was somehow

consigned to a second league of dramatists, the ones who could make a living elsewhere.

Naturally enough Coffey has built her homage, "John Mortimer's Casebook," around "The Dock Brief," the 50-minute play that made Mortimer's name in 1957 and that led indirectly to his "Rumpole" since it too concerns an eccentric over-the-hill barrister giving his finest performances in the cells below the courtroom. Sadly she has not been able to flesh out the evening in any adequate way. Though her two star actors (John Alderton and Nigel Hawthorne) take with understandable delight and merriment to the best moments of "The Dock Brief," they too have been defeated by the material which surrounds it, including as this does an appalling new medical pantomime (as curtain-raiser) and a badly cut version of an old Mortimer one-act called "The Prince of Darkness" about a trendy vicar and his sinister curate blessed with the apparent ability to perform miracles of leaves and fishes in a south London deepfreeze.

Better by far to have given us Mortimer's "Lunch Hour" and his "What Shall We Tell Caroline?" in an evening of three long one-acts instead of this hotchpotch.

Foreign Students Up in U.S.

By Jane N. Danto
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Carlos Barron, a native of Mexico City now studying film at New York University, decided he wanted to be a filmmaker, he knew he had to come to the United States to study. "If I could have stayed in Mexico, I would have," he said, "but there is only one film school there, and it is not a good one."

Like Barron, more and more students dissatisfied with academic resources in their own countries are seeking an education in the United States. Slightly more than 300,000 foreign students are now studying in the United States, and by the early 1990s the figure is expected to surpass a million. "There are naturally costs associated with each expansion of the student body," said Richard Berendzen, president of the American University in Washington and chairman of the National Committee on Foreign Student Policy of the American Council on Education. "The phenomenon of foreign students coming in the late '70s and '80s is just one more category to which academic institutions must adjust."

Berendzen's committee recently predicted that foreign students would make up 10 percent of enrollees in the United States by early in the next decade. The current figure is 2.7 percent. According to an annual census published by the Institute of International Education, there were 311,882 foreign students in the United States in 1980-81, an 8.9 percent increase over the 286,343 students in the preceding academic year and the most ever recorded in a single year.

The most popular field of study for foreign students in 1980-81, the institute reported, was engineering, in which 25.8 percent of them were enrolled. Business and management, mathematics and computer science enrollments have gained consistently; the institute's census has shown, but there has been a substantial decline in interest in the humanities, social sciences, health professions and education.

A third of all foreign students today come from member states in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Among the top 10 countries of origin, four are OPEC members, and they account for 101,625 students, or 33 percent of the total. As recently as 1968-69, OPEC states accounted for only 9 percent of the total. The largest group of students in the 1980-81 survey — a total of 94,640 — came from south and east Asia. The second largest is from the Middle East, increasing fourfold over the last decade because of a greater number of Iranians studying abroad. Despite a 7 percent decrease over the last year, Iranians still make up the largest national group, with 47,550 students in the United States. Africans now represent 12.2 percent of all foreign students, far more than Europe or North America. Latin Americans make up 16 percent.

Leopold Trepper, Wartime Leader Of 'Red Orchestra' Spy Ring, Dies

From Agency Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Leopold Trepper, 77, leader of the Moscow-directed "Red Orchestra," one of World War II's largest and most effective espionage networks, died here Tuesday night, his family said Wednesday.

Mr. Trepper, a Polish-born Jew, had lived in Israel since 1974. He spent 10 years in Soviet prisons. The Red Orchestra was so

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dubbed by the Nazis because, by shifting the center of operations from country to country, it succeeded in relaying intelligence to the Russians even after individual cells were uncovered.

The network was said by historians to have been, as early as 1940, the first of several informants to warn Moscow of German plans for the invasion that took place in June of the following year. Mr. Trepper said in his memoirs that Stalin personally rejected the warning with the charge that Mr. Trepper was tricked by British propaganda.

A Militant Zionist
The German intelligence chief, Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, said Mr. Trepper's network cost the Third Reich the lives of 200,000 soldiers. Mr. Trepper first emigrated from Poland to British-mandated

Palestine in the late 1920s as a militant Zionist. But he soon became a Communist and his political activities pitted him against both the Zionist movement and the British authorities, who expelled him. Mr. Trepper then went to the Soviet Union, which sent him as an agent to Western Europe.

Based in Belgium, Mr. Trepper, doubling as a prosperous businessman and high-society figure, organized a wide-ranging espionage network that covered France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. By Mr. Trepper's own account, the Nazis captured and killed 216 of the original 290 members.

In late 1941, the network, reaching into German military headquarters itself, was able to inform the Soviet high command that the Nazis' 1942 offensive would be targeted on Stalingrad and the Caucasus.

Mr. Trepper, with bribed informants in the Nazi headquarters for forced labor and in the German Embassy in Paris, went night clubbing with German generals until he was arrested at his dentist's office by the Gestapo at the end of 1942.

According to his own account, the Nazis, keeping his arrest a secret, compelled him to inform Moscow that the Western Allies were negotiating a separate peace. He did so, but got word to other

network members that this information was false.

He escaped in late 1943 and hid out for the rest of the war. Historians have differed on the circumstances of the escape and on the subsequent operations of the Red Orchestra. Some survivors were reported to have become double or triple agents.

At the end of the war Mr. Trepper returned to the Soviet Union. He was immediately arrested as part of a general purge by Stalin of Soviet spy chiefs who had operated abroad and spent 10 years in Lubyanka prison. His family was told he had died.

Mr. Trepper returned afterward to Poland, but the rise of official Polish anti-Semitism following the 1957 Middle East war prompted him to apply to leave for Israel. His requests were rejected until 1974.

In 1972, Jean Rochet, then head of the French counterespionage service, accused Mr. Trepper of having collaborated after his arrest in 1942, denouncing members of his spy group to the Nazis. Mr. Trepper brought libel charges against Mr. Rochet, who was fined by a court. The fine was later canceled.

In 1975, after arriving in Israel, he wrote a book about the Red Orchestra called "The Great Game," claiming that the Russians and the Poles were embarrassed that so



Leopold Trepper

many of the Soviet Union's anti-Nazi spies were Jews.

Elis Regina

SAO PAULO (UPI) — Elis Regina, 36, a singer of popular songs based on the samba and bossa nova, died Tuesday. Her first Brazilian hit was "Arrastao."

Bob Addie

WASHINGTON (WP) — Bob Addie, 71, a reporter and sports columnist at The Washington Post and other newspapers here for nearly four decades before he retired in 1977, died Monday.

U.S. Frugality Assailed at Unesco News Parley

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

ACAPULCO, Mexico — The United States has been criticized at a Unesco-sponsored conference here for refusing to finance an international program intended to improve journalism and communications in Third World countries.

"How can we explain the continuing indifference and reluctance of some countries to contribute their share to a program that they helped bring into existence?" India's representative, Majaraj Krishna Rasgotra, asked Tuesday. Delegates from other developing nations also tried to ally U.S. fears that projects financed by the so-called International Program for Development of Communications would serve to strengthen government control over the news.

"We won't back any project that limits ideological freedom or restricts the role of the private sector," said Alejandro Alfonso of Venezuela, "but we feel the principal responsibility to develop communications belongs to the state."

U.S. Initiative

The program was created last year at the initiative of the United States, which hoped to guide the debate on a "new world information order" away from perceived efforts to control the press and toward such projects as training journalists and providing communications equipment.

But, apparently concerned that many of the proposed projects in-

voice government-controlled news agencies and other news outlets, the United States has momentarily decided against giving any money directly to the program.

"History will judge whether the program added to the sum of human freedom or sacrificed diversity and basic values to serve ideological fashions," William G. Harley, the chief U.S. delegate, said Monday. "My government places the very highest importance on the answer to this question."

The United States has instead agreed to spend \$100,000 on communications projects and will encourage the U.S. private sector to participate in similar projects in developing countries. "What we hope from this meeting is appropriate recognition of the role of the private sector within the program," Mr. Harley said.

French Pleads \$2 Million
Mr. Rasgotra, the Indian delegate, said that developing nations had no objection to receiving private-sector assistance but added, "The developing countries should not become the dumping ground for discarded, obsolescent junk."

Among Western members of the program's 35-nation council, West Germany and Japan have adopted positions similar to that of the United States. France won loud applause Monday for pledging \$2 million over the next five years. Many developing countries also made contributions — Mexico provided \$500,000, Bangladesh offered \$2,000 — as gestures of their support for the program.

Projects costing more than \$85 million have been proposed here, but only \$6 million has so far been made available. "It is nothing short of disgraceful that the poor countries should lead the rich countries in contributing," said Christopher Nascimento of Guyana.

Despite the disagreements, both the United States and Third World nations seem eager not to revive the bitterness that marked earlier debates on the information order. "No one has proposed that there should be government control or increased government control," said Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ability of the law to protect them against this violent, detestable and odious crime, and to see that persons are found guilty should they commit it," she said.

Protests on the handling of rape cases gathered force after a disclosure that Scottish authorities took no action against three teen-agers who allegedly raped a woman and slashed her with a razor blade. Earlier this month a British judge set a rapist free with a fine and accused the young victim of "contributory negligence."

Ghanaians Seem to Despair of Finding Economic Savior

By Pranay B. Gupta
New York Times Service

ACCRA, Ghana — When Jerry J. Rawlings seized power in a military coup in 1979, one of his first moves was to arrest the trading women who sell everything from soap to sandals in the markets.

He accused them of hoarding and profiteering, and he ordered his soldiers to flog some of them in public. Within hours of the first flogging, consumer goods started to appear in Accra's markets, prices plummeted and Ghanaians, long accustomed to paying the equivalent of \$6 for a small tin of condensed milk, blessed the air force flight lieutenant.

This time around, there has been no such change for Ghanaians, and they are puzzled. Agnes Sonuah is one of those who wonder what is happening.

She traveled by three tro-tros — converted vans that most residents of the capital use for public transport — from her home in dilapidated northern Accra to the huge Makola Market. At the end of her journey, she found herself fighting with a dozen other people over a bottle of cooking oil. The woman

who was offering the item for sale was asking the equivalent of \$30.

"So far nothing has changed for us Ghanaians," Mrs. Sonuah said as her two small children clung to her. "It is that we are expecting too much too soon of Jerry Rawlings?"

Constitution Suspended

On Dec. 31, Mr. Rawlings, 34, seized power in a military coup for the second time in two years, overthrowing the civilian government of President Hilla Limann.

The former flight lieutenant suspended the constitution, proscribed the country's five political parties, dissolved the 140-member parliament, dismissed the Cabinet and arrested the 47-year-old president and most of his top aides.

The toppling of the Limann government was necessary, Mr. Rawlings said in a radio broadcast to Ghana's 12 million people, because the president had brought the country to "economic ruin."

Although he has made a couple of broadcasts in which he proposed sweeping economic and social changes, Mr. Rawlings has yet to offer a specific program for the economic revival of a country with

a 150-percent inflation rate for the last two years. The foreign debt has soared to \$1.6 billion, twice the value of the country's cocoa and coffee exports last year.

Poverty is seen everywhere in Accra. Most buildings are run-down, and beggars occupy the potholed streets. Many Ghanaians wear shabby clothes. Street lamps don't work. Matches are a rarity, and cigarettes are hard to find. Most hotels urge guests to bring their own soap, towels, soft drinks and sometimes even food. Western diplomats, whose embassies ensure that their pantries are well-stocked, report increasing thefts from their kitchens.

Since the coup last month, teams of soldiers have been scouring the suburbs of Accra, sometimes raiding homes for food. Canned goods are especially sought after, as well as meat, electronic equipment and plantain, a variety of banana that costs \$20 a pound.

Mr. Rawlings has warned soldiers who engage in looting that they face "unprecedented revolutionary justice" if caught. There have been reports from Burma

Camp, Mr. Rawlings' military headquarters, that at least a dozen soldiers have been put to death for looting homes.

The government-run newspapers have been ordered by Mr. Rawlings not to refer to the takeover as a coup. Similarly, they cannot speculate about the alacrity with which the regime resumed diplomatic ties with Libya, whose leader, Col. Moamer Qaddafi, is much admired by Mr. Rawlings. Mr. Limann broke diplomatic relations with Libya 13 months ago on the ground the Libyans were plotting to overthrow his elected government.

Libyans Return

A Libyan delegation arrived here recently with tons of furniture, food and paint, and it reoccupied the old Libyan embassy.

Ghanaians, who are normally loquacious, seem uncharacteristically subdued these days. It is not that people mourn the Limann regime. It is more that no one is quite certain what Mr. Rawlings has in mind for Ghana.

There seems to be little popular enthusiasm for Mr. Rawlings. These days, Ghanaians look defeated and

weary, perhaps because this was the fifth military coup in 15 years. A university professor, recalling that Ghana was the first state in black Africa to obtain independence 25 years ago, spoke gloomily of the "death of democracy."

"Can you imagine?" he said. "We, once Africa's richest country, with our cocoa and gold and coffee, we are now beggars? Why? Because we have never had political stability."

Mr. Rawlings has now promised such stability, and he has also made it clear that his military regime will stay on for "as long as necessary."

The gloom of Accra was mirrored the other day at a luncheon of the local Rotary Club. About 50 businessmen and others met at the government-owned Continental Hotel. The hotel did not have enough food for all, and it ran out of beer and soft drinks.

The chairman offered a toast to "the republic of Ghana," but nobody applauded. "No one really knows what is going to happen in Ghana," a businessman said. "Maybe not even Rawlings."

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Opposition to Clergy Continues Amid Grim Repression in Iran

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the year since 52 American hostages were released, Iran has seen the ruling theocracy challenged by underground opponents who have killed about 1,000 leading clerical members by the government's account.

The mullahs have responded with a grim repression that has seen, opposition leaders claim, at least 2,150 people executed since late last spring. The Islamic courts swiftly carry out their death sentences, not only on the political opposition — primarily members of Mujahadin, the youthful Islamic Socialist guerrillas who fought the shah — but all those they deem in violation of religious law, including drug dealers and adulterers.

As it has since the shah was overthrown three years ago, the fate and future of the Iranian revolution rests almost entirely on one man, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the frail, implacable, 81-year-old leader who came out of exile with the stern message of the Koran. It is the ayatollah who has remained the unifying figure of the revolution — indeed the sole source of political legitimacy. When he dies, many observers believe, Iran could fragment into a factional battleground, perhaps a civil war.

There have been no American and few Western correspondents allowed into Iran since the release of the hostages last Jan. 20. Reuters, the last English-language news agency based in Tehran, was expelled early last summer. Thus, information on day-to-day conditions is scanty, based largely on monitoring of the official state radio and the few pro-government newspapers still publishing, and reports circulating in the Iranian exile community.

These reports deal largely with the continuing chaos within Iran as the mullahs — despite a devastating toll of their top leadership, including Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the tough tactician who engineered their drive to power — continue to impose their harsh Islamic rule. Despite the mounting alienation of the well-to-do and more educated middle class, many of whom originally supported the revolution but have since fled, it appears the fundamentalists can still command a mass base of support, particularly among the poor — ill-educated but deeply religious — from the slums of southern Tehran and the rural areas.

The strength of the opposition is difficult to estimate. The Mujahadin, who attempt to blend Islamic practices with modern social thought along the lines of the late Dr. Ali Shariati, a nationalist hero, operated clandestinely under the shah, as did other guerrilla groups such as the Marxist Fedayeen. Thus, they were never able to build a mass organization, while the mullahs had the ready-made structure of mosques in every neighborhood and village, with the added advantage that, in Iran, Shiite Islam carried with it heavy political and nationalist connotations.

The Mujahadin cadres operating in the country are generally believed to number several thousand, mostly well-educated young people, relatively well armed with weapons seized in the shah's armories. The group's leader, Massoud Rajavi, is operating from exile in Paris, where he fled with the former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, with whom he had made an alliance. Mr. Rajavi has been named premier of Mr. Bani-Sadr's government in exile, although few people expect him to make a comeback.

Ability Questioned

The ability of the Mujahadin to spark a mass uprising is questionable, although their newspaper was widely distributed on street corners even when it was banned. But it is clear that of the opposition groups, the fundamentalists feared the most, for they had both legitimate Islamic and revolutionary credentials.

The Fedayeen, the other youthful guerrilla opposition group, has split into two factions, one joining the Mujahadin in underground opposition, the other following the tactics of the

Tudeh Party, the Moscow-oriented Iranian Communist organization. Despite frequent denunciations by the mullahs, the Tudeh Party has taken to prayer rugs and other symbols of religion and moved into the government and revolutionary bureaucracy, apparently in hopes of being in a position to pick up the pieces if the Islamic government falls apart.

There have been reports that Moscow has offered a friendship and mutual assistance treaty to Iran, or that the Islamic Republic Party agreed to have Moscow help strengthen Iranian intelligence and security forces. But Western diplomats in the Soviet Union who watch Iranian developments believe they are exaggerated versions of the minor assistance the Soviet Union provides the ayatollah's regime.

The Soviet approach to Iran, as described by the diplomats and gleaned from Soviet press reports, has been to maintain fairly low-key ties with the Islamic regime, cooperating in transport, education, trading a bit and perhaps supplying some arms and intelligence assistance but keeping these links noncommittal. The Russians have little to lose trying to stay

Even Mr. Hussein, a man who does not suffer setbacks gladly, conceded during a recent visit to the front that his armies had been thwarted.

While Iran's economy has obviously suffered setbacks because of the revolution and the border war, the nation continues to survive largely because of the ingenuity of the population, which expresses itself both in smuggling and in the thousands of tiny workshops that form the backbone of the traditional economy and show a remarkable ability to improvise in producing spare parts. Indeed, the impact of the billions of dollars of business lost because of the revolution is vastly less than would be expected because Iran had, in effect, a dual economy, with the oil boom wealth benefiting many foreigners but only a handful of Iranians, while much of the country remained desperately poor.

Damage Minimal

Current Iranian crude oil production is running at about 1 million barrels a day, compared with the 5 million barrels a day produced in the last year of the shah's rule. Of that 1 million barrels of total crude production, about 600,000 barrels are being exported, primarily to Japan and Western Europe.

Iran's domestic consumption is estimated to be about 300,000 barrels a day, compared to 700,000 under the shah when the country's industrial plant was running full throttle. In addition to the 600,000 barrels exported, and the 300,000 consumed at home, Iran also is turning about 100,000 barrels a day into refined products.

Damage to Iran's oil fields as a result of the war has been minimal or nonexistent. Almost all of the Iranian oil wells are situated east and north of the area in Khuzestan province where the fighting has been taking place.

While Americans, particularly during the hostage crisis, tended to view the Iranians as a monolithic, if somewhat inexplicable, group, the revolution was composed of two distinct — and ultimately irreconcilable — wings under the ayatollah's banner.

On the one hand were the more moderate, Westernized elements, parliamentary liberals such as Mehdi Bazargan, the provisional premier; Mr. Bani-Sadr and his young technocrats; and some military men.

On the other was the network of fundamentalist mullahs — many of them from the seminaries of the holy city of Qom, steeped in religious revolutions since Ayatollah Khomeini thundered against the shah's "white revolution" and was sent into exile in 1963 — who were able to mobilize and control mass support through religious ceremonies and who were backed by the traditionalist elements of society.

The Islamic students who seized the embassy — many the first of their families to go to college, undergoing the crisis of rapid modernization — aimed their demonstration at the provisional government of Mr. Bazargan, which they feared was too close to the United States.

With the swift collapse of the Bazargan government, the embassy occupation took on a political life of its own — the "second revolution" it was called, meaning the purging of Western elements — and the militants became a dominant force in revolutionary life. The political battles were largely fought over access to Ayatollah Khomeini's ear, and the militants and the fundamentalist clergy enjoyed a distinct advantage because they were closest to his own thinking.

The embassy seizure swiftly became the test of revolutionary purity. It was the weapon with which the fundamentalists battered the moderates.

The "secret negotiations" — which were known and reported by American correspondents in Iran at the time — never had a chance for success because the negotiators, Mr. Bani-Sadr and his foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, never had the power to deliver the hostages.



The scene outside the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran in January, 1980.

Attacks Against U.S. Embassies Spur \$41-Million 'Enhancement' Program

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The storming of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November, 1979, was the first of three incidents that changed State Department thinking on how to protect American lives and property abroad.

Until mobs took the embassy in Iran and then sacked and burned, within weeks of the Tehran attack, the embassies in Islamabad, Pakistan, and Tripoli, Libya, U.S. security measures had been designed to deter or repel terrorists acting alone or in small groups, according to State Department officials.

Embassy employees were taught how to kick away a single grenade. Envoys were told to meet groups of protesters accompanied by as many security officers as there were guests. Diplomatic families were taught some tricks to reduce the risk of kidnapping.

After the events of November and December 1979, officials say, the United States had to face a new phenomenon: angry, rampaging, destructive hordes of people that local governments, contrary to normal international practice, could not or would not control.

Security Program

The reassessment has led to a \$41-million "security enhancement program" for embassies and consulates abroad. It has also led to a questioning of how high a price should be paid for diplomatic representation, according to diplomats working on security matters, who asked not to be identified.

If a host government should prove unable or unwilling to guarantee security, the United States is now prepared to consider reducing or ending its diplomatic presence, according to officials. Thus, while the United States maintains diplomatic relations with the Libyan government of Col. Moammar Qadhafi, it has no diplomatic presence in Tripoli and provides no normal consular services there.

In Chad, where the government of Goukouni Oueddei, fighting a civil war, was thought to be unable to provide a safe environment for the conduct of diplomacy, the U.S. presence was also reduced to a bare minimum.

The status of other seriously threatened posts abroad is under review, officials say.

Twenty-four embassies and consulates — the State Department will not name them for security reasons — have been identified as

high-risk posts. Priority has been given to improving and fortifying them.

When an embassy is identified as a high-risk locality, alterations are made to the building or compound that might buy time in the event of a sizable attack, officials say. This can mean providing extra space — between outer and inner walls, for example — where larger security forces can attempt to fight off attackers while embassy personnel seek secure quarters.

Safe Havens

Inside those embassies, "safe havens" are being created: defensible spaces that are fireproofed and fortified to withstand small-arms fire. Ventilating equipment is improved to accommodate people in crowded conditions when there is no access to fresh air.

The loss of classified material from an embassy under attack has also been a concern of the State Department. Joseph Subic, one of the hostages held in Tehran, who had worked as a document custodian, said last month that the United States had lost thousands of pages of defense attaché reports and Defense Intelligence Agency plans in the takeover of the embassy. He charged that there was too much material around the embassy to be destroyed in a short time, and that shredding machines had left some documents in pieces large enough to be reassembled by the Iranian militants. The State Department has refused to comment on Mr. Subic's statements.

Under new security procedures, however, each embassy is now assigned a "burn time" that varies according to the perceived risk of attack in that city. Embassies are told to keep on hand only as much sensitive material as can be destroyed within that assigned time. According to security experts, the "burn time" of some embassies is as short as 30 minutes. Mr. Subic had estimated that it would have taken 24 hours to destroy the material in Tehran in 1979.

Better Shredders

Embassies are also reportedly getting more effective shredding and incinerating machines. A check of several capitals by correspondents of The New York Times has shown increased security in many of them.

At the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, for example, the fence enclosing the compound has been replaced by one with sharpened spikes and curved barbs at the top to discourage

climbers. Identification is now demanded of visitors at gatehouses about 400 feet (120 meters) from the embassy proper.

U.S. diplomats in India, where demonstrations by large crowds are a usual part of the local political scene, are gradually being moved out of houses scattered around town into new housing where families are clustered. The policy of grouping diplomatic families is a subject of disagreement among security officials in U.S. as well as other Western embassies abroad. There are some diplomats who feel that the concentration of personnel invites attention more than it guarantees security.

The most extreme example of enhanced embassy security is now San Salvador, where thick, gray reinforced concrete walls obscure all but the top stories of the embassy building. Salvadoran forces and U.S. Marines man sandbagged bunkers at the upper corners of the building. Construction of even more secure facilities is still going on.

Situation in Mexico

In Mexico, by contrast, the embassy appears to remain in an anti-terrorist security phase. Local insurgents are reported to be the cause of more concern than mass attack. A single Mexican security guard is stationed at the gate. Visitors, however, must be met by an embassy employee.

Bulletproof glass, metal detectors and steel doors have become commonplace at U.S. embassies on almost all continents. Only in northwestern Europe — particularly in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands — is there little evidence of change in security over the last several years.

In Britain, fears of attacks by the Irish Republican Army or other groups have led to enhanced security.

In Rome, the embassy was one of the first U.S. outposts to be better fortified because of the high incidence of terrorism within Italy. Italians, already overworked attempting to protect their own politicians, have asked for sign embassies to limit their requests for policemen and to hire their own security forces.

Security precautions at the U.S. Embassy in Paris have been stepped up following the unsuccessful attack two months ago on Christian A. Chapman, deputy chief of mission, and even more so after the slaying Monday of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, a military attaché.

Local Forces Share

In almost all countries, the job of guarding the embassy is shared by local forces and American security personnel. Every U.S. embassy abroad has a Marine Corps guard.

U.S. embassies in the Middle East are well protected, although the changes in embassy security in cities like Damascus and Cairo have been more recent than those in Italy. In Baghdad, the building housing the U.S. Embassy bears no signs announcing that fact.

In countries where the population is closely controlled by its own government, embassy security is often less obviously noticeable. In Peking, for example, a small number of sentries from the People's Liberation Army guard the two U.S. compounds.

Americans being sent to foreign posts are required to take a two-day course in terrorist not preparedness and survival. The course which began in 1976 as a one-day seminar was expanded early in 1980, is now being evaluated in the light of new experiences and ideas brought back by returning diplomats.

Although the risks of violence — coupled with an increasingly high cost of living abroad and a trend toward two-career families where one career would have to be disrupted — has made the foreign service what one diplomat called a "less glamorous" profession, State Department officials say that applications for it service are not down.

Officials admit privately, however, that it is more difficult, in this post-Tehran period, to staff the high risk posts. "We have to appeal to their sense of duty," an experienced diplomat said.

Mock Rescue Frees 100

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — Sixteen warships manned by more than 12,000 sailors and Marines, including a special air and ground force, staged a successful four-day mock rescue of 100 persons from a simulated U.S. embassy on San Clemente Island, 60 miles (96 kilometers) off San Diego.

Operation Kernel Egress was a secret to top officials when it began on Jan. 7, warships and Marines were at their home port and bases in Southern California and Hawaii the Navy said Tuesday. Their mission was land by air and sea on San Clemente Island, rescue 110 Marine "actors" posing as U.S. ambassadors, embassy officials, private U.S. citizens and one news correspondent.

The embassy, according to the script, was located in a country whose government was collapsing in the face of terrorist attacks and insurgent fighting.

The Navy said Operation Kernel Egress was the first in a series of "no-notice" exercises planned on a variety of contingency situations.

Vast Use of Groundwater Found to Be Hastening The Sinking of Bangkok

By William Brautigam

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — If the odd coup scare, inflation, pollution, rising crime and other urban ills are not enough to dampen New Year's spirits in Thailand, residents of Bangkok have another reason for feeling low these days.

Their city, quite literally, is sinking, and experts are growing alarmed. The problem is relentless use of underground water, which causes the level of the land above it to drop. Already the proliferation of wells for residential, commercial and industrial uses has caused parts of the Thai capital to sink below sea level, cracked buildings and aggravated a serious flooding problem during the rainy season.

A team of specialists is wading up three years of research into the problem, and the government is expected to consider its proposals shortly.

Basically, the proposals revolve around one central goal.

Building Dikes

"We have to stop people from pumping groundwater," says Prinya Nutalaya, a member of the research team. "If nothing is done, and at the present rate of pumping, Bangkok will be completely below mean sea level in 20 years." Within two to three years, he said, the city would have to build major dikes to control more frequent and severe flooding. Some temporary dikes already have been built, Mr. Prinya said.

Mr. Prinya, a professor at the Asian Institute of Technology here, compared Bangkok's problem with that of Venice. The Italian city had been sinking by 1 to 2 centimeters a year until authorities solved the problem about five years ago by stopping the pumping of groundwater, he said. In Venice's case, he said, it was also necessary to grout certain valuable buildings damaged by the years of land subsidence, as the sinking is called.

While the cause of Bangkok's problem is the same, the Thai capital is far worse off, Mr. Prinya said. The eastern parts of the city have been sinking by about 10 centimeters a year since 1978, and one area recorded a drop of 14 centimeters a year — about 5 1/2 inches.

Since benchmarks were first established in Bangkok in 1939, Mr. Prinya said, the most severely affected parts of the city have sunk by about a meter. Now the rate of subsidence is accelerating, he said.

A Special Problem

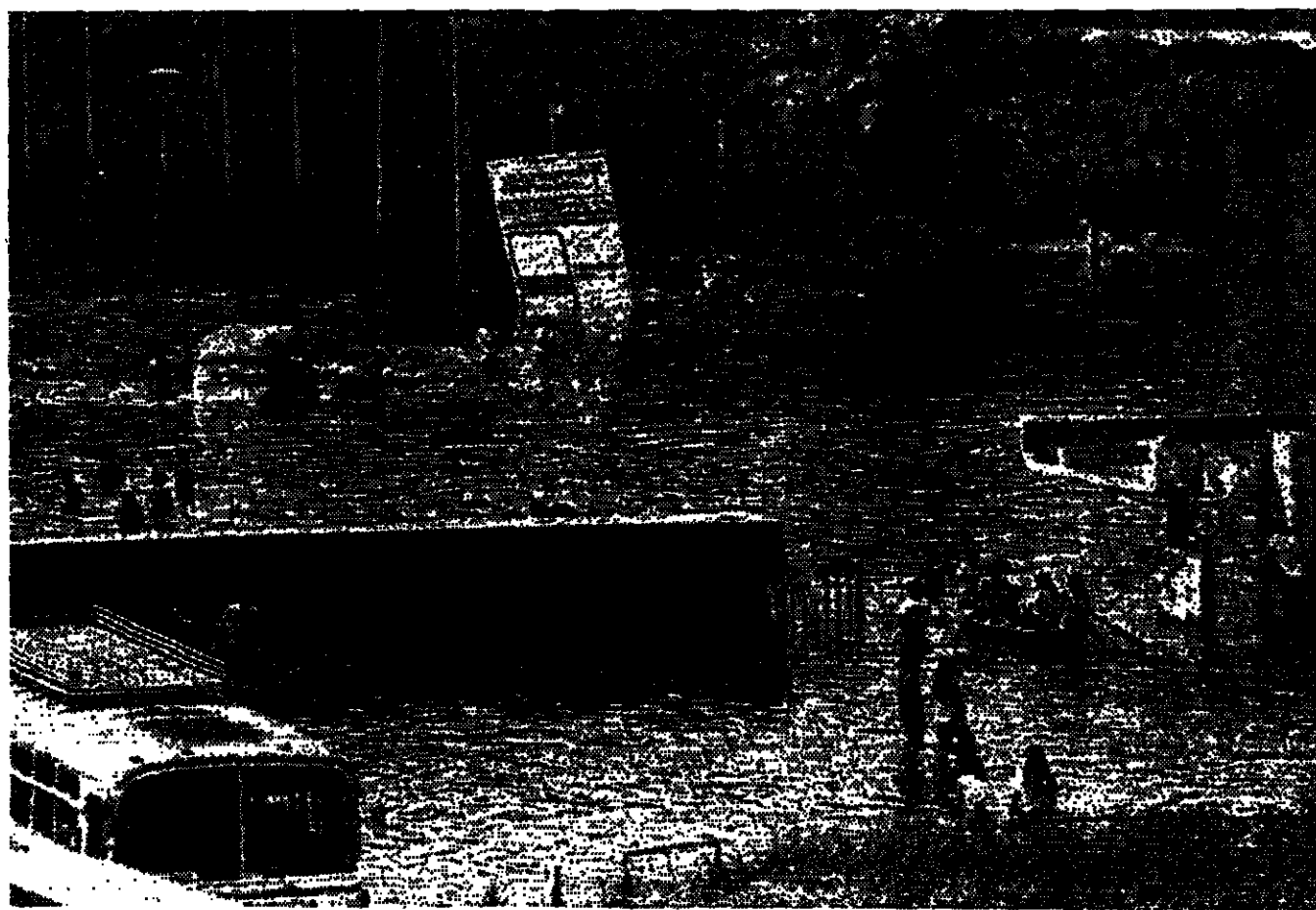
Although other cities have sunk much more than Bangkok over the years — Mexico City and Tokyo, for example — this capital's geography gives it a special problem. Never very high above sea level to begin with, the city has long relied on a network of canals called *klongs* to carry off surface water and control flooding. The *klongs* have also been used for transportation.

In recent years, however, authorities have filled in many of the *klongs* to make new streets or widen existing ones. One result has been to make many parts of this city of 5 million people more susceptible to floods. Thus during the summer rainy season, *klongs* overflow, many houses and shops are waist-deep in water and it is literally possible to fish in some streets.

According to Mr. Prinya, the sinking of Bangkok can be arrested by halting the use of underground water, but there is no way to bring already sunken areas back up to their former levels.

As a first step toward halting the process, the research team wants the government to divide the capital into zones in which the use of wells would be regulated according to the severity of the subsidence.

The study group, under contract to Thailand's National Environment Board, has proposed banning new wells in the worst-affected areas, phasing out the use of ground-



Bangkok students took to boats when other vehicles proved useless during a flood in October, 1980.

water by the Metropolitan Water Works Authority and charging owners of existing wells for water usage at a rate of one baht (22 cents) per cubic meter.

The municipality pumps out 30 percent of the 1 million cubic meters of groundwater extracted daily in the Bangkok area, Mr. Prinya said. The rest of the municipal water supply comes from surface water. There is now no charge for water drawn from the metropolitan area's 10,000 private wells.

Although assessing charges would not address the immediate problem, and the government would have to install gauges in all

the wells, Mr. Prinya said this measure would "make people think twice before pumping groundwater" and allow the government to enforce further restrictions in the future.

Part of the problem is that the city government's water distribution system has not kept up with private-sector expansion, Mr. Prinya said. Thus businesses and industries in outlying areas have been obliged to sink their own wells.

The U.S.-trained geologist said a committee currently is looking into expanding the use of surface water to make up for prohibi-

tions against pumping groundwater. He estimated that it would cost \$200 million to \$300 million to build a surface water system to meet needs currently supplied by wells.

Another possibility is to recharge underground reservoirs by pumping surface water back into them. This could spare some of the expense of an expanded distribution system but would still require treatment and water quality control facilities.

In any case, Mr. Prinya said, "something must be done" to stop Bangkok from sinking. "There is no other solution unless we keep building dikes," he said.

Gold Panel's Work Is Exercise in Reluctance

By Ann Crittenden
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Like children at a party they do not want to attend, a small group of men and one woman has been meeting about once a month since last September at the Treasury Department. Seated around a huge table in its high-ceilinged, marble-walled Cash Room, the appointed few have been debating the role of gold in the U.S. monetary system.

It is already clear, however, that almost nobody on the Gold Commission wants a return to any kind of gold standard. Consequently, no substantial changes are expected to be proposed in its report. The report, however, may recommend that the Treasury mint gold coins, an idea that is popular on the 17-member commission.

Less popular among the members, apparently, is the idea of attending meetings. During most of its existence so far, the commission has barely managed to have a quorum. The only members who attend regularly are Rep. Ronald E. Paul, a Texas Democrat who is the group's most devoted advocate of the gold standard, and the three governors from the Federal Reserve Board, which is anxious that the commission might recommend some automatic limit on the growth of the money supply, thereby putting the Fed on a leash.

Unlikely Figure

Amid this exercise in reluctance sits the unlikely figure of Anna J. Schwartz, an economist who is the commission's executive director.

Unlikely because the 66-year-old Mrs. Schwartz, a monetarist who made her reputation as a collaborator with Milton Friedman, has spent her entire career in scholarly obscurity, far from the Byzantine considerations of a politically appointed commission.

And unlikely because this modest, unassuming woman has become the focal point of attack by various forces represented on the commission.

Last week, at the group's most recent meeting, she seemed the epitome of acad-

Members Miss Meetings and Exchange Epithets

ic objectivity in her navy blazer and gray skirt, carefully coiffed gray hair and black shoes. Yet she has been harshly criticized by the supply-side advocates of a gold standard for her strong bias against gold. (Mrs. Schwartz and other monetarists insist that floating currency rates are the best way of settling international economic accounts.)

Jude Wanniski, the head of Polyconomics, a Morristown, N.J., consulting concern, and a leading gold-standard enthusiast, says: "She comes on as a Friedmanite, as a theologian. To have the Gold Commission run by the high priestess of monetarism is — well, it should be run by a neutral executor." Mr. Wanniski calls Mrs. Schwartz "a witchy, witchy" and she refers to him as "that nut."

Terse Exchanges

Mrs. Schwartz also has had some terse exchanges with the country's Henry C. Wallach of the Federal Reserve. Last fall, after she suggested that the commission might want to consider new monetary rules, Mr. Wallach strenuously and successfully objected that that was not what the commission was supposed to do.

Mrs. Schwartz denies that she has any hidden goals for the commission. "I'm not there to urge them to adopt any recommendations," she insisted. And even her critics concede that, as another economist put it, "no one in a staff position could have served that group well."

Being in the spotlight is a long way from Mrs. Schwartz's natural habitat. She has spent virtually her entire career at the National Bureau of Economic Research, a standard research organization in New York and Cambridge, Mass.

A native New Yorker, she graduated from Barnard College in 1934, earned a master's degree at Columbia University in 1935 and got married and reared four children — three who became professors and another who is

now the attorney of New York City — while working at the bureau.

Mrs. Schwartz had been working on estimates of the U.S. money supply when an up-and-coming new associate at the bureau, Milton Friedman, was asked to do a statistical study of the monetary factors in the business cycle. He asked her to work with him on the project. The result was a book that became the bible for monetarism, "A Monetary History of the United States, 1867-1960." She used her contribution to the book in getting a Ph.D. in economics from Columbia in 1964.

Long Collaboration

The collaboration with Mr. Friedman has continued for a quarter of a century. Mrs. Schwartz also has dozens of publications to her sole credit, including a study of the relationship of inflation to monetary conditions and work on a major forthcoming project involving the international transmission of inflation.

She and Mr. Friedman are now working on a study of monetary trends in the United States and Britain from 1876 to 1976.

Mr. Friedman notes that he and Mrs. Schwartz have never had a personal difference in all of the years they have worked together. The two complement each other perfectly, he says. "My strength is theory and math, and hers is economic history and a thorough attention to detail," he said. "No doubt I could never have written those books without her nor she without me."

Mrs. Schwartz is preparing a summary of the history of the gold standard for the commission's report as well as an introductory chapter containing the members' recommendations. The report is to be completed by March 31.

She hesitates to comment about the value of her experience in government, but Mr. Friedman probably expressed her feelings accurately when he said: "She's had a liberal education. It's been a very profitable assignment, although it's probably past the point of diminishing returns."

UAW Halts GM Contract Negotiations

Talks Are Broken Off Over Job Security Issue

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT — Contract talks between General Motors and the United Auto Workers union broke off Wednesday after the two sides failed to reach agreement on job security measures.

"The [union bargaining] committee has voted to recess and report to the [UAW's 300-member] bargaining council," Douglas Fraser, UAW president, told a news conference.

The negotiations stalled over economic issues and the question of job security for the union's more than 300,000 GM employees, the union chief said.

"We will report the progress or lack of progress to the council, and they will make the decision" on whether bargaining will resume, Mr. Fraser said. The union bargaining council for GM meets Saturday in Washington.

Bargainers for the UAW at GM met late into the evening Tuesday, but talks were held up at Ford Motor.

Ford spokesman Roy Pask said that although union and company leaders were talking informally, there were no formal negotiation sessions scheduled.

"Time is getting short," Owen Bieber, UAW vice president and head of the union's GM Department, told reporters Tuesday evening. "We have to make progress and meaningful progress shortly or we will run out of time."

From Milwaukee Allis-Chalmers said it will close its West Allis foundry unless the UAW union local agrees to immediate labor cost reductions.

The company said its employees earn an average of \$23 an hour for total wage and benefit costs, compared with workers in other foundries in the area who receive \$12 to \$13 an hour for similar work.

The UAW's talks with GM and Ford began Jan. 11 amid the U.S. auto industry's worst slump in a half-century and six months before traditional midsummer negotiations were to begin. Current contracts expire Sept. 14.

Ford and GM are asking the UAW to grant major wage and benefit concessions to make the car companies more competitive with foreign manufacturers. In exchange, the union says it wants greater job security and some kind of profit-sharing plan for its members.

U.S. GNP Fell 5.2% in 4th Quarter

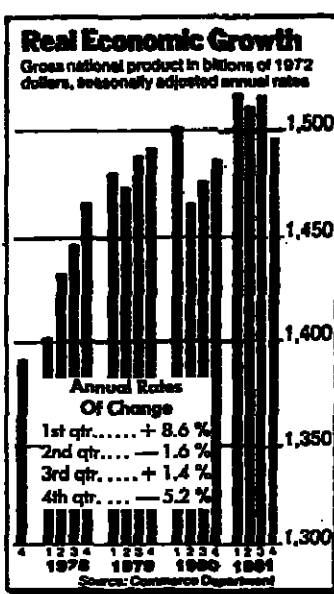
From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Economic output in the United States fell 5.2 percent from October through December and is expected to continue the slide, though less steeply, in the current quarter, the government said Wednesday.

The Commerce Department figures show however that 1981 as a whole was an improvement over 1980. The department said that after adjustment for inflation, the overall gross national product for 1981 expanded 1.9 percent. In 1980, the economy shrank 0.2 percent after inflation.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan forecast that the GNP decline in the current quarter would total 2 percent. He also predicted that the rate of inflation for the entire year would be cut to 7% to 8 percent.

Commerce official Robert Dederick, warning that a sustained surge in interest rates would pose a threat to recovery, said unemployment would rise further from its



Commerce Department said. Converting that figure into 1972 dollars — to eliminate inflationary effects — the total was \$1.496 trillion.

The fourth-quarter drop — measured after seasonal adjustment but before adjustment for price changes — was only slightly below the 5.4 percent figure the department tentatively projected several weeks ago.

Inflation throughout the economy, as measured by the GNP's "implicit price deflator" was 9.1 percent through all of last year, nearly the same as 1980's 9 percent. But price hikes for the fourth quarter alone reflected some improvement, to an annual rate of 8.4 percent from the third quarter's 9.9 percent.

The department said decreases in final sales accounted for about two-thirds of the overall economic backsliding during the quarter. Personal spending increased \$25.6 billion in the quarter, compared with \$54.8 billion in the third quarter.

Despite the recession, last year's economic performance was close to what both the Reagan administration and the Carter administration predicted.

Neither administration anticipated the recession that the National Bureau of Economic Research declared began after the last spurt of growth in July, 1981.

"This recession stemmed from policy-makers' earlier failure to come to grips with deeply embedded inflation," Deputy Commerce Secretary Joseph Wright Jr. said.

"Steady fiscal and monetary policies are laying the foundation for a sustained decline in inflation. Labor and management also must do their part," he said.

AT&T Planning Strong Bid for Foreign Business

Reuters

LONDON — American Telephone & Telegraph plans to expand aggressively into foreign markets, Virginia Dwyer, AT&T vice president and treasurer, told a press conference Wednesday.

AT&T is planning to build its new international subsidiary into a major presence in non-U.S. markets, she said.

The company is studying what changes would be needed in the products of its Western Electric subsidiary to adjust them to non-U.S. telephone systems, she said. The current, initial thrust of foreign expansion is the opening of sales offices in order to survey the individual market places.

Following its restructuring, AT&T will compete with International Business Machines in those areas where data processing and communications have merged, Ms. Dwyer said. However, she added, "I don't think we'll become a main-frame computer manufacturer."

U.K. Earnings Climb
LONDON — British gross average earnings in November were 11.3 percent higher than year ago, the Employment Department said Wednesday. The 12 months to October showed an 11.9-percent rise, the department said.

Japan Proves Tangerine Fuel Works But Finds It Too Expensive to Squeeze

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's Suzuki Motors has developed a car for those who want a little more "juice" under the hood — an engine that runs on fuel extracted from tangerine peels.

Suzuki spokesman Koichiro Takagi said successful tests were conducted Wednesday on a minicar with a 550-centimeter engine, a 400-cc motorcycle and a 50-cc motor scooter, all powered by tangerine fuel.

Two fuels were used, one made entirely from the Japanese "mikan," or tangerine, and the other a mixture of gasoline and tangerine oil. "In acceleration and speed they ran as well as any gas-driven car," Mr. Takagi said.

He said the fuel had an octane rating of 140, well over the 90 of high-octane gas sold in Japan. But he acknowledged that it will be a long time before autos will be using the fuel. The ignition temperature for the fuel is well above that of gasoline, he said. And it takes 11,000 peels to produce the equivalent of one liter of gasoline, making the fuel far too expensive to be practical at this time.

There was another potential problem: The cars "do smell fruity, although I thought it was a rather nice aroma," he said.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Philips, Japanese Set Format for Video Camera

Reuters

TOKYO — Philips of the Netherlands and four Japanese electronics firms said Wednesday they agreed on a new basic format for a future type of video camera and video tape recorder.

A spokesman for Hitachi, Sony, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Victor of Japan said the five will ask other electronics companies and camera and parts makers to join them in working out common formulas for the planned product in one year.

Industry sources said companies involved hope to start marketing the new product, a compact combination of camera and VTR in a single unit as early as 1984.

GE to Play Role in Restructuring Laker Airways

Reuters

CINCINNATI — General Electric said Wednesday it agreed to participate with McDonnell Douglas and European financial institutions in the financial restructuring of Laker Airways.

GE said details of its participation are still being worked out. GE said it does not anticipate making a direct injection of cash to Laker or assuming an equity position in the company. No other details were immediately available.

GE, whose engines are used on DC-10 aircraft and A-300 Airbus used by Laker, helped the airline finance the purchase of those engines.

Fiat Chairman Agnelli Reports 'Significant' Profit

The Associated Press

TURIN, Italy — Fiat achieved a "significant profit" in 1981, with its auto subsidiary breaking even despite the extremely difficult market situation, chairman Giovanni Agnelli said Wednesday in his yearly letter to shareholders.

Mr. Agnelli, unveiling the first consolidated balance sheet of Fiat, reported that the consolidated sales in 1981 rose to 22 trillion lire (\$18 billion), from 18.13 trillion the previous year. He did not give any profit figure on the grounds that data still were provisional, but emphasized that most Fiat operations in 1981 showed better economic results than a year earlier. The only exceptions were the steel branch, which posted an undisclosed loss, and the auto sector, which broke even.

Tandy Unveils More Powerful Personal Computer

United Press International

FORT WORTH, Texas — Tandy Corp., a leader in consumer electronics, is pinning its computer future on a state-of-the-art personal computer that is also inexpensive and can be programmed by several users simultaneously, officials report.

The TRS-80 Model 16 — retailing for between \$5,000 and \$6,000 and called more powerful than similar systems made by Apple and IBM — was unveiled Tuesday at a meeting of industry analysts.

The machine, company officials said, is capable of sophisticated data-processing operations, fits on a desk top and uses accessories from less sophisticated company models.

PUK Chairman Sees Loss of 1.75 billion Francs

Reuters

PARIS — Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann expects a consolidated 1981 loss of around 1.75 billion francs (\$300 million), chairman Philippe Thomas said Wednesday.

A company spokesman said Mr. Thomas presented the figure to the board but the spokesman was unable to say immediately whether it was directly comparable to the group net profit of 607 million francs reported for 1980. PUK is one of the five major French groups due to be nationalized.

New Bidder May Enter ACC Takeover Battle

LONDON — British publishing millionaire Robert Maxwell, head of Pergamon Press, may enter the week-old takeover battle for the former shop business empire of Sir Lew Grade, his firm said Wednesday.

Two bidders are already in the field, Australian textile and transport magnate Robert Holmes & Court and the British property firm Heron Corp.

A spokeswoman for Pergamon said Mr. Maxwell's bankers had asked Lord Grade's company, Associated Communications Corp., for information on its finances.

Mr. Maxwell, a former Labour member of Parliament who has made several unsuccessful attempts to buy control of British national newspapers, would decide shortly whether to make an offer, she said. Tuesday a London court imposed a three-day freeze on the takeover moves of Mr. Holmes & Court at the request of Heron, giving Heron a chance to pursue its late bid.

GHH Plans 1-for-5 Issue to Raise 237 million DM

Reuters

OBERHAUSEN, West Germany — Gutehoffnungshuette Aktiengesellschaft, a major machine and vehicle maker, plans a one-for-five rights issue at 125 Deutsche marks per share to raise a net 237 million DM after costs, managing board member Heinz Kraemer said Wednesday.

Mr. Kraemer told a press conference the new shares will be offered from Jan. 28 to Feb. 12 and will be eligible for half of the dividend for the business year to June 30, 1982.

At the same time managing board chairman Manfred Lennings told a press conference that the company expects to pay an unchanged dividend of seven DM per share next year on its earnings in the year to June 30, 1982. But, he declined to forecast 1981-82 profit.

MIM Plans to Lift Stake in Asarco to 21%

Reuters

BRISBANE, Australia — MIM Holdings, the Australian mining concern, said Wednesday it will increase its interest in U.S. miner and processor Asarco to 21 percent from the present 16 percent.

The decision announced by the company in a statement to the Brisbane stock exchange is the latest move in a process started in June last year.

Worries on Interest Rates Weigh Down NYSE Prices

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Fears of higher interest rates and a languishing bond market sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower Wednesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 1.52 points to close at \$45.89. The index had lost more than four points in early afternoon trading. Declines led advances by around 930 to 540 and volume widened to 48.86 million shares from 45.07 million Tuesday.

Analysts said the bond market set the pace for the stock market and the two rose and fell in tandem. The immediate source of weakness in both was the rise in the federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, to a high of 16 percent from Tuesday's close of 13 1/4 percent.

Analysts said investor concerns that interest rates are moving up were further supported by increases in the broker loan rate by three major banks.

U.S. Trust increased its broker loan rate to 14 1/4 percent from 13 1/4 percent and Manufacturers Hanover and Continental Illinois moved to 14 percent from 13 1/4 percent.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said stocks also reflected the lack of consensus on Wall Street as to when an economic recovery will start.

"The market is thrashing about without any conviction," he said. One result of the concern on interest rates is that that Federal Reserve has come under increasing administration to "steady" the growth of the U.S. money supply.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said the "uneven pattern" of money supply growth was causing jitters in financial markets. Mr. Regan's deputy, R.T. McNamara, said renewed money supply growth would rekindle inflation.

Waiting Eagerly

President Reagan, at Tuesday's news conference, said businessmen were not showing faith in his program because they were waiting to see what the Fed would do "to be sure interest rates and inflation are going to continue coming down."

The investment community is waiting eagerly for Mr. Reagan to disclose his plans to reduce the huge federal budget deficits projected for the next three years while fighting the recession.

On the trading floor, Tandy Corp., which reported second-quarter earnings of 63 cents a share versus 58 cents a year ago,

was active following a block of 486,300 shares at 32 1/2.

IBM, which has been in the spotlight since the Justice Department dropped an antitrust suit against it on Jan. 8, was active, along with Exxon.

Phillips Petroleum, which had risen recently amid takeover speculation, was lower after a block of 150,000 shares at 37 1/2.

McDonnell Douglas won support. The company won a \$516.3 million Air Force contract to support the sale of 62 F-15 fighter jets to Saudi Arabia.

Asarco was higher at one point. MIM Holdings of Australia plans to increase its holdings of Asarco's outstanding stock to about 21 percent.

In corporate news, Cannon Mills said its board has decided to remain neutral on Pacific Holding's offer of \$44 a share for Cannon stock.

Cannon said the board is advising shareholders by letter that it will make no recommendation on the offer.

Russian in Talks On Mexican Oil

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — The head of the Soviet oil marketing agency has arrived in Mexico for talks with officials of Pemex, the state oil monopoly, officials sources said Tuesday.

No details were released about Vladimir Morozov's visit but informed sources said a cost-saving oil exchange deal might be discussed. According to the sources, the Soviet Union would like Mexico to take its place in supplying Cuba with oil and in return, use Soviet oil to replace Mexican supplies to certain European clients.

Such an arrangement was discussed when Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and the then head of Pemex, Jorge Diaz Serrano, visited Moscow last year.

Mr. Diaz Serrano has since been appointed Mexican ambassador to the Soviet Union.

China Floats Yen Bond

Reuters

TOKYO — China International Trust & Investment Corp. has agreed with a Japanese group of two securities companies to set up a bank to privately place 10 billion yen (about \$44 million) of 12-year bonds bearing a fixed coupon of 8.7 percent, securities sources said Wednesday. Nomura, Daiwa and the Bank of Tokyo will sign a formal contract on Friday with the Chinese corporation, an organization for seeking foreign capital and investment in joint ventures, they said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 20, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	DK	SE	Nor	Fin	Den	UK	Irish	Port	Spain	Italy	Bel	Neth	France	Swiss	Aust	Scand	Other
Amsterdam	2.53	4.79	109.45	49.28	6.20	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Brussels (n)	39.26	72.92	17.025	6.925	1.18	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23
Frankfurt	2.295	4.25	31.20	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
London (n)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.233	2.325	55.35	21.50	6.91	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23
Stockholm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Dollar Values

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	DK	SE	Nor	Fin	Den	UK	Irish	Port	Spain	Italy	Bel	Neth	France	Swiss	Aust	Scand
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock Sig. Close Price Prev

High Month	Stock	in	S	Y	P	Y	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
14%	24	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
15%	25	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
16%	26	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
17%	27	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
18%	28	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
19%	29	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
20%	30	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
21%	31	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
22%	32	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
23%	33	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
24%	34	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
25%	35	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
26%	36	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
27%	37	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
28%	38	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
29%	39	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
30%	40	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
31%	41	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
32%	42	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
33%	43	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
34%	44	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
35%	45	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
36%	46	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
37%	47	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
38%	48	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
39%	49	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
40%	50	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
41%	51	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
42%	52	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
43%	53	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
44%	54	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
45%	55	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
46%	56	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
47%	57	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
48%	58	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
49%	59	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
50%	60	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
51%	61	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
52%	62	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
53%	63	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
54%	64	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
55%	65	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
56%	66	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
57%	67	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
58%	68	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
59%	69	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
60%	70	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
61%	71	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+
62%	72	AA	274	72	1	3	7%	74	75	+	+

Jan. 23, 1962

Jan. 20, 1982

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
20 Ind	845.17	852.50	838.95	845.89	+1.52
20 Tm	258.35	262.35	245.94	247.72	-1.93
45 Ut	104.34	104.85	102.45	104.78	+0.94
45 S% ¹	330.50	333.11	327.32	329.68	-1.46

NYSE

	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Volume	48.84	51.38	4.35	4.77
Adv.	541	544	281	223
Vol. Up	15.17	1.85	1.21	1.16
Dea.	935	896	224	306
Vol. Down	28.46	30.34	2.67	2.42
Unch.	412	412	221	284
Total	1,886	1,851	746	765
New Highs	9	9	1	2
90cs	59	59	44	36

Sales
1,148,200

IBM	1,105,300	29%	-1%
Exxon	995,000	23	-%
Tandy	702,500	17%	-%
PhillipsPet	637,800	16	-1%
ShorpeTech	637,100	11	-1%
Celanese	598,000	15%	-1%
CocaCola	587,000	14%	-1%
Mobile	587,000	14%	-2%
Colson	587,000	14%	-%
Telecom	587,000	14%	-%
Stallion Inc	587,000	14%	-1%
Marshall Field	465,500	11%	+1%
Sony Corp	471,500	12%	-%
Borg-Arner	467,400	11%	-%

High	Low
1	1
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100	100

Computers	75.49	-0.53
Industrials	60.56	-0.79
Transp.	38.90	Unch.
Utilities	70.10	-0.30
Finance		

	High	Low	Close
11/27			114.27

Commodities	—	—	128.79	-0.80
Industrials	—	—	51.77	-8.05
Utilities	—	—	13.74	-0.08
Finance	—	—	19.57	-0.29
Transp.	—	—		

Spices 487.60

Domestic	226,400	33%	-1%
Waxes	192,900	6%	-1%
Power Oil	187,950	31	+1%
Superior Eng's	185,100	13%	+1%
Crystall Oil	150,500	19%	-1%
Circle K	120,400	14%	-1%
Data Acc	118,600	12%	-1%
Gulf Coast	94,900	28%	-1%
Brown For's	74,600	5%	-1%
North Air			

Low	Close
289.17	289.60

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Buy	Sales	Short	
Jan. 19	144,726	261,471	741	
Jan. 18	144,084	261,214	1,537	
Jan. 17	131,013	232,533	1,104	
Jan. 16	127,430	237,422	2,250	
Jan. 14			1,577	

	High	Low	Close
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Bonds	—	—	56.39	+0.10
Utilities	—	—	54.56	+0.20
Industrials	—	—	58.23	Unch.

Crisco

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CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI PISTOIA E PESCIA

U.S. \$20,000,000

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AGENT

DECEMBER 1981

(Continued on Page 9)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15
20%	41% Tru	1.15	1.10	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.15

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naar het Midden- en Verre Oosten

Ervaren Advocaten/Juristen

Onze voorkeur gaat uit naar gegadigden met internationale ervaring; leeftijd tussen 30 en 45 jaar. Een uitstekende kennis van de Engelse taal is vereist. Een psychologisch onderzoek kan deel uitmaken van de sollicitatie-procedure.

Gaarne Uw sollicitatie met uitvoerige gegevens binnen 14 dagen te richten aan:

Clifford-Turner, van Doorne & Sjollem

t.v. Jhr. Mr. J.E. van der Does de Willebois

De Lairesestraat 131-135

Postbus 5265, 1007 AG Amsterdam.

Voor nadere telefonische informatie kunt U ons bereiken onder nr. 020-641.681.

Van Doorne & Sjollem Advocaten zijn gevestigd te Amsterdam en Rotterdam; Clifford-Turner te Londen en Parijs.

De buitenlandse vestigingen van beide kantoren zijn te Brussel, Madrid, Riyadh, Dubai, Tokyo, Singapore en Curaçao.

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49ers' Clark Still All Caught Up in 'the Catch'

By Earl Gustafson
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — At a San Francisco 49ers practice session last week, someone in the publicity department came onto the practice field and summoned Dwight Clark.

The wide receiver was shown a preview copy of Sports Illustrated. On the cover was Clark, leaping for the spectacular, last-minute, fingertip pass reception that put San Francisco into Sunday's Super Bowl XVI against the Cincinnati Bengals.

Clark looked at it with some suspicion. "Is this a fake?"

Assured it was not, he muttered: "Unbelievable."

This is the same Clark who was rendered speechless three summers ago at his first 49er training camp when one of the game's superstars offered a handshake: "How're you doing?" — I'm O.J. Simpson.

And it's the same Clark who has just become the second National Football League receiver since the 1966 merger to have back-to-back, 80-reception seasons (San Diego's Kellen Winslow did it this year, too).

But even more remarkable than Clark's sudden prominence is that he was a 10th-round draft choice, out of Clemson, in 1979.

Bill Walsh, the 49er coach, discussed Clark's unexpected abilities the other day. "We miss a lot of players and Dwight's a perfect example of that," he said. "It's also true there are a lot of high draft choices who shouldn't have been drafted at all. Luck is an important element in the success or failure of a lot of young football players coming into the NFL."

"Someone — I don't remember who — had tipped us on Dwight during the 1978 season. I went to Clemson in January, 1979, to look at their quarterback, Steve Fuller.

We were in dire need of a quarterback then and I wanted to see him throw. I arranged to have Dwight catch for him that day.

"Well, for our needs, I was more impressed with Dwight than I was with Fuller. I liked his size, speed, hands, attitude — everything about him." Fuller wound up as Kansas City's first-round pick, and Jerry Butler, the receiver in whose shadow Clark played during his Clemson career, was drafted second by Buffalo.

Lately, Clark has delighted everyone in the 49er organization with his genuine astonishment at fame.

Said publicity man Jerry Walker: "After our first practice after the Dallas game, when I told Dwight there were a dozen writers waiting to talk to him, he couldn't believe it. To him, it wasn't that long ago he came here with just a long shot's hope of making our special teams."

"My college career at Clemson was pretty boring," Clark said, laughing. "I started some games but I was really a part-time player for three years. I ran in plays, too."

They tried to make me a defensive back my sophomore year and I threatened to quit — to transfer to Appalachian State and play basketball. I actually put all my stuff in my car one day and I'd driven 50 miles before I thought it through and turned back.

"Really, I'm lucky. I was lucky Bill Walsh was there that day. I'm lucky he likes tail receivers (Clark is 6-3). I'm lucky I had a good training camp in '79 and made the team and I'm lucky I was taught how to block properly at Clemson."

For a while, a standing joke in San Francisco was that the only catch Clark had made in four years at Clemson was Miss Universe, Shanna Weatherly, his girlfriend.

Actually, Clark caught 33 passes at Clemson.

Several weeks ago Walsh told a group of writers that Clark was "our most valuable player." The coach has since backed off that evaluation only slightly.

"It would be hard to single out one of our people, after the season we've had," he said the other day. "But Dwight is certainly a key figure. He's the best third-down receiver in the NFL. He's got great hands, he can run, he runs great patterns, he maneuvers extremely well around linebackers and he's a good blocker."

"Probably the best thing about him is his stamina. He can run 40s in 4.6 all day. There are faster receivers, but with many of them, if you lined them up and had them run 40s one after the other, their speed would start to fade after the third or fourth one. Dwight just doesn't lose it. He's as fast in the fourth quarter as the first."

By "great hands," Walsh is talking about size, in addition to gripping power. Clark's hands measure over a foot from thumbtip to little fingertip.

Heady Going

For Clark, the ascension from 10th round choice has been heady. Walking in the chilly early evening air not long ago from the locker room to the media room next door, a rented Police Athletic League youth building, he seemed startled to be besieged by dozens of autograph-seeking kids. Some shouted: "That's Dwight Clark!"

"I still can't get over people wanting my autograph," he said.

"It doesn't seem so long ago I was hanging around outside the University of North Carolina basketball games, waiting to get Larry Miller's autograph. He was a basketball star there when I was growing up in Charlotte. I had three heroes then — Miller, Gale Sayers and Joe Namath."

In the media room, seated at a cafeteria table inside a boxing ring, Clark was candid about the doubts he'd had in his first season. "In my rookie year I played the last six games and I could see I could get open in Bill's offense. Before that, I wasn't sure about my ability level. I wasn't real confident, to be honest — not after being drafted 10th."

On his running ability, more candid: "I've got white man's disease [lack of speed]. But I once ran a 40 in 4.55 going downhill. The reason Joe [Montana] throws to me so much is I'm slow enough so that he can keep up with me."

Clark had advice for collegiate wide receivers who want to play in the NFL but do not figure to be drafted high. "Learn to block," he said.

"You can be in training camp with, say, 20 receivers and maybe some are faster than you and catch the ball slightly better... pro coaches love that. You've got an edge."

Of the Super Bowl, he said: "Heck, we've got to win. I can't go vision' back at Clemson after they've won a national championship if I haven't won one, too."

Cooney Bugging Bugner and Live-In Manager

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joe Bugner's manager never goes to the gymnasium to watch him train (the manager has seen only one boxing match, lifetime). But every evening when Bugner trudges back from a hard day in the ring, the manager is waiting in the hotel room.

"It can get bloody boring when you're sitting around a hotel room by yourself," Bugner says. "It's much better to be with somebody you love."

Bugner's manager is Marlene Carter Bugner, a journalist and his wife of five years. When they met, the only fighting she had seen had been in Vietnam and Israel — in wars, not boxing matches.

Furious

She is handling the business details of her husband's latest comeback, at the age of 31. Like any good manager, like any good spouse, she was infuriated Tuesday when Gerry Cooney canceled the four-round exhibition he was supposed to have fought with Bugner Friday night.

Cooney's camp said the trouble was a minor shoulder injury. The exhibition with the former British heavyweight champion was to take place in lieu of an actual fight last December — which was called off when Cooney reportedly injured his back in training.

"I have never in my life seen such a pampered fighter with so little ability who gets so many injuries for no reason," the manager enunciated in crisp Australian tones.

She was upset because Bugner had counted on the exhibition as part of his unscripted fight with Michael Dokes in Las Vegas, March 15, the same night Cooney allegedly will meet Larry Holmes. She has engineered both those contracts, and she insists the \$100,000-plus expenses contract with Cooney is valid despite his abrupt withdrawal.

"Those are the only contracts I get," she said. "I never understand managers who blame the promoters for bad contracts. How can a promoter rob you if you know what you want? We are always well taken care of."

It wasn't always that way, ac-

cording to her husband, who says he was encouraged by a past manager to fight Ron Lyle in 1977 despite having a broken back and a foot. Bugner, who once fought Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali, says he lost interest in boxing until he found a manager he could love.

In the grand tradition of boxing managers, Marlene Bugner says her man is "very intelligent, in A-1 condition, 100 times the fighter he used to be."

She adds: "I'm making sure he takes the right vitamins and salt tablets because he never knew anything about diet until we met." Few boxers listen to their wives about diet or business strategy; Marlene Bugner wonders why it isn't done more often. "Might as well keep the money in the family," she said.

She contends that she has already introduced a revolutionary concept to Bugner's boxing career — a contract. When she worked out a written agreement for his fight with Gilberto Acuna in 1980, her husband asked: "What's that? I never had one of those with my other managers?"

Following Bugner's introduction to a contract, Marlene had her own new experience: watching her husband knock out Acuna in six rounds.

"I wasn't worried about Joe in the ring," she said. "When he watches me play polo, he knows I know what I'm doing. He told me what round he thought he would knock Acuna out, and he did it."

That knockout, in October, 1980, was not totally characteristic of Bugner, a handsome, blond Hungarian emigrant who usually fought defensively, as if protecting his classic profile. After the disputed loss to Lyle, Bugner retired, to spend more time with his new wife.

Northern Spaghetti

The Bugners had pooled their five children from previous marriages: three of hers, two of his. They have two homes in California and one in Rome and money was apparently not a problem. But, he said, "I needed an outlet."

His good looks and boxer's poise gained him roles in five British films, the most memorable being "Buddy Goes West," a kind of Yorkshire-pudding western (he played a sheriff who tried to steal a gold mine). But even when making movies, Bugner slipped away to the gym to train.

Cooney could see he wanted to fight," his manager recalls. "We went to California and signed with Harold Smith, who was one of the kindest, nicest people I ever met. He paid us every penny we had coming."

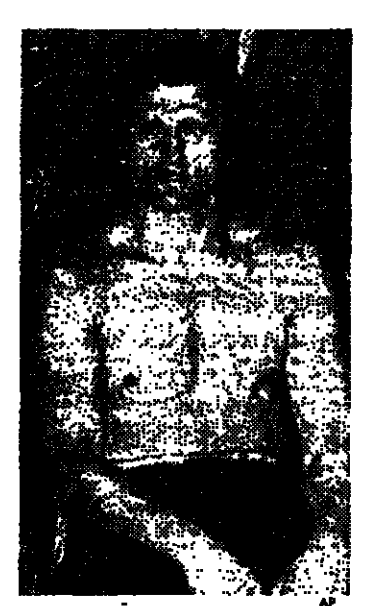
The problem was that Smith, whose real name was Ross Fields, may not have been spending his own money. When Smith ran into

legal problems that may keep him out of boxing well into the 21st century, the Bugners waited for their contract to run out, and began planning a major comeback last fall.

After passing a literal audition in a Las Vegas gym — in which television agents inspected his workout — Bugner was signed to fight Cooney last December. He felt good in training but suspected he was too good for his own good when he saw some strangers inspecting his workout.

"I said, 'Marlene, you watch — there's not going to be a fight,'" Bugner said. "Sure enough, Cooney said he injured his back, and the fight was off, but I noticed he went out discoing and boogeying the same night."

In some circles, those are fighting words. Even before Cooney's latest withdrawal, Bugner was openly claiming Cooney had ducked him last month in order to protect his health for the lucrative



Joe Bugner... Fighting sheriff.

College Basketball Scores

SELECTED TUESDAY RESULTS

EAST

Fairfield 61, Army 57
La Salle 77, Penn St. 75
Lore Island U.S. 81, Francis 82
Marquette 74, Yale 65
Temple 62, Marist 77

MIDWEST

Villanova 66, Notre Dame 46
Southwest 66, St. Louis 55
Texas Tech 57, Texas A&M 51
Texas Tech 57, Texas A&M 51

PACIFIC

Hawaii 59, Air Force 48

Wales Conference

Wales Conference

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 28, NY Islanders 25
Pittsburgh 19, NY Rangers 17
Washington 12, 26, 148, 191, 31

Adams Division

Buffalo 27, 11, 191, 148, 63
Boston 26, 12, 6, 188, 128, 58
Quebec 25, 16, 6, 217, 137, 58
Montreal 22, 12, 204, 154, 56
Hartford 10, 24, 18, 127, 118, 30

Campbell Conference

Marina Division

St. Louis 28, 4, 174, 148, 49
Winnipeg 17, 14, 14, 147, 48
Chicago 17, 9, 199, 202, 43
Milwaukee 16, 21, 10, 179, 202, 42

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MINNEAPOLIS — Signed Jackie Hatcher, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

PITTSBURGH — Signed Elton Cole, pitcher; and Doug Frobel, outfielder.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CLEVELAND — Activated Scott Weathers, forward, and placed him on the injured list.

MILWAUKEE — Activated Junior Brackman, forward, and placed him on the injured list.

PITTSBURGH — Signed Jeffery Pate, head football coach.

TEXAS A&M — Fired Tom Wilson, head football coach. Named Jackie Sherrill athletic director and head football coach.

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Hess Takes Slalom, Regains Cup Lead

From Agency Dispatches

BADGASTEIN, Austria — Erika Hess of Switzerland continued her domination of slalom skiing by winning her fourth World Cup slalom here Wednesday to regain the lead in the overall cup standings.

Hess, 19, has won all but the first World Cup slalom women's race this season.

She handled Wednesday's total of 107 gates in one minute, 30.66 seconds.

Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein was second in 1:31.16 and Fabienne Serfat of France third in 1:32.15.

Hard but Easy

"The track was very difficult and hard," Hess said. But "it was easy to win this race because I had clocked the fastest time in the first heat and had no problems in the second run."

"I am going to the world championships with a lot of confidence."

There will be two more women's slaloms in West Germany this week before the Alpine circuit moves to Schladming, Austria, for the opening of the world championships Jan. 27.

Hess appears to be the one to best in the women's world slalom — an event she is expected to dominate nearly as completely as Ingemar Stenmark is the men's.

Hess also took the combined based on aggregate performances in Monday's downhill (she finished 23d) and Wednesday's slalom.

"I am particularly pleased to have won the Alpine combined," said Hess, "because I proved I also can do the downhill satisfactorily well."

Hess' victory in the combined helped her pass Irene Epple of West Germany in the women's overall World Cup standings.

Hess has accumulated 253 points, followed by Epple with 240 and Lea Sölkner of Austria with 115.

Wednesday's race on the demanding Graukopf Trail — with its particularly unyielding first leg

— was marked by a series of falls and dropouts.

And as an indication of the openness of the women's events, the first eight finishers came from eight different countries.

Casualties

The nonfinishers included such renowned slalom specialists as Perrine Pelet of France, who abandoned in the second run, Christa Kinshofer of West Germany and the two top-seeded Americans, Tamara McKinney and Abbi Fisher, who both dropped out in the first heat after handling only a few of the 55 gates.

"I was badly hampered by the plaster on my right hand," said McKinney, who is nursing a broken hand. "I could hardly hold my stick."

Other name skiers who failed to finish were Maria Rosa Quarzo of Italy and Traudl Haecher of West Germany.

Only 37 of the 104 entries managed to handle both runs without missing a gate or falling.

The dropouts in the second heat included 18-year-old Polish twin sisters Dorota and Malgorzata Talaska, who placed second and fourth, respectively, in the first heat.

But each missed a gate in the second.

It was the first reappearance of a Polish skiing team on the women's cup circuit since they had returned home before Christmas.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:30.66
2. Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 1:31.16
3. Fabienne Serfat, France, 1:32.15
4. Christa Kinshofer, Austria, 1:32.38
5. Daniela Zins, Italy, 1:32.44
6. Maria Epple, West Germany, 1:32.88
7. Roswitha Stierer, Austria, 1:32.88
8. Anja Zavadoff, Yugoslavia, 1:33.23
9. Anja Laskovska, Yugoslavia, 1:34.42
10. Petra Hordich, Italy, 1:34.71
11. Petra Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:34.72
12. Cindy Nelson, U.S.A., 1:34.77
13. Anja Kronmüller, Austria, 1:34.87
14. Irene Epple, West Germany and Brigitte Gurr, Switzerland, 1:34.90

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Hess, 253 points
2. Irene Epple, 240
3. Lea Sölkner, Austria, 115
4. Cozzani, 113
5. Nelson, 82
6. Elisabeth Choud, France, 89
7. Perrine Pelet, France, 87
8. Kinshofer, 82
9. Gerry Sorenson, Canada, and Maria Rosa Quarzo, Italy, 77



Rory Sparrow scored high to block a shot by Trailblazer Jim Paxton Tuesday in Atlanta. The Hawks beat Portland, 112-101.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Lewis, Overt, 4 Others Cited As Top Amateurs Worldwide

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Spritling jumper Carl Lewis of the United States, miler Steve Overt of Great Britain and South African distance runner Sydney Marre are among six athletes picked in the 1981 World Trophy selections, honoring the top amateurs from six areas of the globe.

Diver Chen Xiao Xia of China, marathon runner Allison Roe of New Zealand and 400-meter specialist Bert Cameron of Jamaica were the other three chosen, the World Trophy selections committee announced late Tuesday. The awards date from 1896, the year of the first modern Olympic Games. There are no repeat selections.

Lewis, with 1981 world bests of 10.0 seconds in the 100-meter dash and 28 feet, 3 3/4 inches in the long jump (last week he set an indoor long jump world record of 28-1), was honored as North America's top amateur. Overt, who with 1979 selective Sebastian Coe dominated the 1500 meters and mile, was the choice for Europe. Marre, who ran for Villanova and was the National Collegiate Athletic Association

and Athletic Congress 1500-meter champion, was the selection for Africa.

Chen, picked as the best in Asia, won the platform diving competition in the FINA Cup and World University Games competitions. Roe, the Australasia selection, won the Boston and New York City marathons. Cameron, representing Texas-El Paso, won the NCAA indoor 400 yards and the NCAA 400 meters, and was the choice for the South America/Caribbean region.

It wasn't always that way, ac-

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Journalist Hunter S. Thompson: 'People Feel Safer With a Cartoon Character'

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